THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Nazi Salient Sags Under Patton Blows; 3 Nippon Warships Sunk off Mindoro; Senators Launch World Council Move

Book Ban Hit by Court; War-Work Appeal Issued; Belgian Rexist Sentenced

The World's Day—December 28, 1944

New England: Boston Judge Hits Book Ban

Ruling that a Boston bookstore and one of its clerks were not guilty of selling an obscene book in connection with the sale of a copy of "Tragic Ground," Judge Elijah Adlow of the Boston Municipal Court said it is not up to the police or to judges of the court to decide on the literary value of books. [Page 2.]

Quashing current rumors that valid red stamps Q5, R5, and S5, and blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2 would expire on Dec. 31, the Regional Office of Price Administration assured consumers that these stamps would be "good indefinitely." However, OPA has not yet defined "indefinitely."

Governor Saltonstall unveiled an honor-roll tablet at Burroughs Newsboys Foundation which contains the names of 1,400 former Foundation members in the armed services.

The light cruiser Providence was launched at the Quincy shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the 37th vessel to go down the ways in 1944. The Providence is the fourth to be named after Rhode Island's Capital and was sponsored by Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, mother of Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of that city. [Page 5.]

Mayor Tobin vetoed a Boston City Council order authorizing the city's purchase of the Hyde Park & Dedham Gas Company for subsequent rental to the Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

National: Holiday Plea Issued to War Workers

Appeals to workers asking them to return to their jobs so output of war materials will not slacken during the New Year's holiday period were made by employers and Government officials in Philadelphia. Absenteeism over the Christmas holiday period amounted to as much as 50 per cent in some instances, it was reported.

Absenteeism of yard-service employees in Chicago's railroad terminals is impeding the war effort, according to W. F. Kirk, Western Rail Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Whether neighborhood butcher shops in New York would remain closed or reopen with nothing to sell continued to cause concern among housewives as a promised shipment of meat failed to arrive.

In Europe: Degrelle Sentenced for Aid to Nazis

Léon Degrelle, Chief of the now outlawed Belgian Rexist (fascist) movement, has been condemned in absentia to capital punishment by the Brussels Court of Collaborators and Traitors. Charges included allegations that the Rexist Chief supplied the Germans with soldiers, workers, food, arms and ammunition.

Gen. Arnaldo Azzi, who several days ago wrote a newspaper article advocating that the Italian Army be made "national" rather than "royal," has been relieved of his command in the Lazio-Umbria-Abruzzi region, the War Ministry in Rome announced.

Count Carlo Sforza has announced his resignation from the post of President of the Italian Purge and Anti-Fascist Crimes Commission, a Rome report said.

More than 6,000,000 pounds of clothing and supplies are being distributed in seven provinces of Italy, Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative to the Vatican, announced in Rome.

Dec. 25, 1944, was Britain's coldest Christmas since 1872, the year systematic temperature readings in England were begun. London was the coldest spot with a recording of 13 degrees Fahrenheit.

Washington: Greater Use of V-Mail Urged

Friends and relatives of servicemen overseas are asked by Army and Navy officials to increase their use of V-mail, to help save transportation space. [Page 12.]

Seabees, the Navy's far-flung construction battalions, celebrate their third anniversary with renewed efforts at building airfields and setting up other land installations with invasion forces. [First Page, Second Section.]

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials will be about 10,200,000,000 pounds in the 1944-1945 season, the Commerce Department estimated. This is 1,000,000,000 pounds less than the record of 11,200,000,000 pounds produced in the season which ended Oct. 1.

Americas: Plan to Invade Guatemala Charged

A spokesman for the Guatemalan Embassy in Mexico City charged that El Salvador is preparing for a military invasion of Guatemala.

Far East: Japan to Ship U. S. Prisoner Packages

United States relief packages, recently shipped from Vladivostok, Russia, will be sent Jan. 4 from Kobe, Japan, to China, where they will be distributed to Allied war prisoners and internees, the Japanese Domei news agency said.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Fish Trade Charges Muddling Of Price Situation by OPA

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A pretty kettle of fish seems to be stewing in New England today, with the OPA's action in restoring point values to most meats focusing public attention on what, in the past, has always been regarded as a cheap and wholesome substitute for meat.

Today, many varieties of fish cost more than many meat cuts. But, so far, no point values have been established on any but canned fish and, under ordinary circumstances, more fish would seem to be the housewife's answer to her problem of stretching ration points most economically.

However, according to Edward H. Cooley, Executive Vice-President of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, OPA price manipulations on skin-off fillets of cod and pollock, to cite only two instances, have threatened to put New England fish processors right out of business.

Under present OPA ceilings, Mr. Cooley stated, processors lose from three to five cents a pound in preparing fillets of cod, and from four to nine cents a pound in preparing fillets of pollock. In the latter case, as a result of this situation, fillets of pollock are practically unobtainable.

As far as fillets of cod are concerned, fish wholesalers have found that they can import these from Canada and Newfoundland at a lower price than they can obtain them locally under the OPA ceilings. This has resulted in a mounting stockpile which, today, contains among other varieties, some 7,000,000 pounds of skin-on fillets.

However, New England housewives will not buy these skin-on fillets of cod at any price, and the Fisheries Association has urged a congressional investigation of the whole situation, with a view to changing OPA ceilings to permit the sale of some of this huge stockpile.

At the same time, according to Mr. Cooley, members of the Fishermen's Union have refused to bring in all the fish they can catch, limiting cod to 100,000 pounds a trip, and making OPA ceiling prices the floor, rather than tops. Thus, OPA's action has worked out contradictory to all for which this agency was established, Mr. Cooley added.

Further, he stated, the OPA now proposes to cut the primary fish wholesalers' mark-up, and give it to the secondary wholesalers, all at the expense of the processors in New England. "This is going to put the processors out of business," Mr. Cooley predicted.

OPA's regulations, he continued, not only have served to increase the price of fish to consumers, but have had the effect of decreasing production. That is diametrically opposite to what the OPA was established for, he said.

Meantime, OPA finds itself caught on the horns of a dilemma.

If it should remove price ceilings next spring—when, according to its promise to the industry, it will consider the retention of suspension of price controls on fish—union fishermen have declared they will go on strike.

On the other hand, if it decides to retain present ceilings, the distributors have indicated that they will strike.

All of which leaves New England housewives in something of a muddle as to whether it shall be fish chowder, fried fillet, or broiled slices for the family dinner when their red ration points begin to dwindle.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Nazis Send V-Mail On V-Bomb Wings

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 27

The Germans are using their V-bombs as carriers for V-mail letters from British prisoners of war, it was disclosed today.

After one recent attack on northern England by the vengence bombs, a packet was found marked "V-weapon prisoner-of-war mail."

It contained three letters in photostat, and the notation:

"Finder is requested to cut out or copy the letters printed here and transmit them to the addressees so that they will receive them as early as possible. The original letters are being sent through the Red Cross in the usual mail channel."

Showdown Due As Army Seizes Ward Property

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — With Government seizure of Montgomery Ward & Company's facilities in seven cities, due to company defiance of National War Labor Board orders, the showdown in nine years of clashes between Sewell Avery, head of the mail-order house, and the Government began.

President Roosevelt, in announcing seizure of the plants by Army Service Forces today, accused Mr. Avery of threatening war production in his defiance of NWLB orders, and charged him with waging a bitter fight against "bona fide unions" of the company's employees all during the war.

"We are not going to let this happen," the President continued. "Strikes can not be condoned. This is true whether they be strikes by workers against their employers or strikes by employers against their Government.

Defiance Charged

Montgomery Ward's record of labor relations has been one of continuous trouble, the President added. Twice previously the Government has seized Ward properties "as a result of Mr. Avery's defiant attitude." There is a distinct threat, he said, that workers in some of the most critical war plants might strike in support of Ward employees in the Detroit area, "the very heart of war production from the viewpoint of urgency."

Montgomery Ward has defied orders of the NWLB to correct allegedly substandard wages by instituting a $20.24 weekly minimum, retroactive to Dec. 7, 1942, and to institute other wartime provisions including maintenance of membership, voluntary revocable

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Senate bipartisan bloc asks Big Three action on security—France to get Lend-Lease aid.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — A move designed both to persuade and to authorize President Roosevelt to put the immediate creation of a United Nations provisional executive council at the very top of the agenda for his now announced but undated conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin is being launched today by a bipartisan group of United States Senators.

The purposes of the new movement, which is expected to come to a head on the floor of the Upper House soon after the convening of the new Congress next week are:

To obtain a concrete and candid redefinition of the war and peace aims of the United States Government.

To strengthen the hand of the President in getting maximum acceptance of these aims by the principal Allies, Britain and Russia.

To end one-nation domination in the liberated areas of Europe and place Allied diplomacy at once on a level of collective decisions.

To pave the way for the establishment of the proposed United Nations world organization in the near future with full American membership and responsibility.

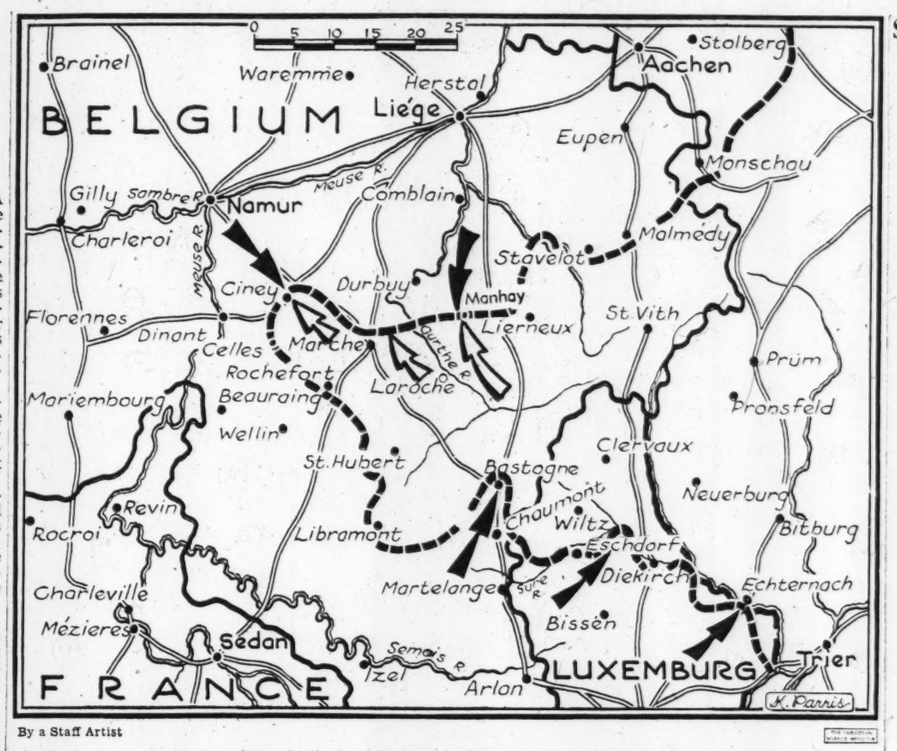
Meeting of "Big Three"

This prospective senatorial initiative comes at a time when a few shafts of brighter news are beginning to pierce the Allied diplomatic stalemate.

The report from Athens that Mr. Churchill disclosed arrangements were now made for a meeting of the "Big Three" indicates that the urgency of a closer working diplomatic relationship between the principal United Nations has at last brought about what many consider a too-long-delayed conference. But it looks as though the lesson of one-nation diplomacy was becoming clearer since Mr. Churchill stated that the unsettled Greek conditions will be up for discussion and that, if necessary, some kind of international trust might be installed in Greece if necessary prior to the holding of free elections.

At the same time the State Department in Washington an-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7



By a Staff Artist

Black arrows indicate points of attack of United States First and Third Armies, white arrows showing main points of German pressure. Bastogne is the peak of an Allied sharp salient penetrating to the center of the main German bulge, which itself extends almost to the Meuse River.

Superforts cut swath across Tokyo's industrial area; Russians fight in Budapest.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Strong moves northward by General Patton's United States Third Army against the underside of the German 50-mile salient on the Western Front caused Marshal von Rundstedt's whole line to sag.

The Germans had made no fresh gains up to Wednesday dawn. The base of the German salient was reduced from 50 to 20 miles as armored units of the United States Third Army, crossing the Sure River, pushed north to relieve the heroic defenders of Bastogne.

At the moment, the relief of this isolated group had effected a narrow corridor of six miles into the German lines. Whether or not this corridor can be held depends on the pressure General Patton can bring to bear on the rest of this sector.

At Bastogne, Third Army units are only 20 miles from First Army forces attacking around Manhay, in the middle of the northern side of the salient.

Only at one point in the nose of the salient, toward Beauraing, 3½ miles from the French border, was the front still fluid as German armored detachments continued to attack.

At the southeast corner of the salient, near Echternach, the Germans showed every sign of withdrawing.

Despite sleet and clouds, both American and British fliers attacked German railway connections behind the lines. The German rail system was stated to have been disrupted, the southern routes being packed with cars that cannot be moved.

However, since Secretary of War Stimson reports the overall situation on the Western Front still critical, General Eisenhower no doubt is prepared to have Marshal von Rundstedt throw fresh reserves at some point in the salient in a new attempt to break through.

In the Far East, the Japanese, attempting an attack on the American airfield and base at San Jose, Mindoro, in the Philippines, have been thwarted once more by the vigilance of the airmen.

Only a few shells had been fired by a battle task force of a battleship, heavy cruiser, and 6 destroyers before American bombers and fighters took off from the newly completed air strips on the island, sank three of the Japanese destroyers, and registered hits on the battleship and cruiser. PT boats joined in the battle. The much-battered Japanese force then fled.

Details coming to hand of the bombing of Tokyo Dec. 27 indicate that in an hour-and-a-half's bombing the B-29's cut a swath two blocks wide and seven blocks long through Tokyo's industrial area at a cost of one Superfortress. Very light resistance was met by first arrivals, indicating the Capital was taken by surprise, since the attack came from a new angle. The important Musashima aircraft factory was damaged extensively.

On the Eastern Front in Europe, Russians were fighting in the streets of Budapest, the defending forces having been split in two through a Red Army division crossing the Danube north of the city.

What Caused Leak in Allied Dike?

Setback Highlights Need of New Unity

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to London from an extended assignment on the Western Front

LONDON, Dec. 28—The outstanding lesson from the present German offensive in western Europe so far is that Allied preconceptions as to the conduct, course, and duration of events there since German soil was reached have been wrong.

The current setback therefore is regarded as beneficial to the extent that it underlines now, instead of later, the need for fresh calculations in regard to certain basic matters.

The most important of these concerns the number of men and amount of material required for an Allied offensive that will carry the land-war into Germany and bring about a conclusive defeat there of German military forces. The extent of the commitment required for this purpose must depend on the strategical and political value which is attached to speed.

The theory that speed could be obtained with the resources available for the Allied offensive that began Nov. 8, has been exploded by what has happened since. Not only has the general tempo of the advance been disappointingly slow against the progressively stronger defenses of Germany but it has been costly and—as everyone now

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Eisenhower Pays For Attacking Lag

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—As the year 1944 approaches its end, it bears a strange resemblance to the close of 1940.

In 1940 after Dunkerque, this island of Britain stood in greater peril of invasion on a big scale than at any time since 1066. But we obtained a breathing space in which to recover while the German armies swarmed over France.

Perhaps Hitler thought his magnetic mines and U-boats would force Britain to surrender from starvation without the necessity of undertaking an opposed landing. Perhaps the pace had been too swift for his armored columns and his Luftwaffe, which supported them. Be that as it may, we in Britain were given time in which to recover our breath—while Hit-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

What the Germans lost and gained, by Joseph C. Harsch: Editorial Page.

Nazi Bombs Kill 8,098

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 28

German bombs and V-bombs killed 8,098 British civilians and seriously injured 21,137 in the first 11 months of this year, the Government announced tonight.

Countermoves Hit Nazi Supply Lines

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force, Dec. 28—The Germans are making powerful lunges of battalion strength plus tanks all along the northern flank of their deep-driven salient into Belgium, still seeking a weak spot which would permit them to drive to their original objectives. These presumably are Liége and the vital communication lines and supply areas which powered the Allied offensive toward Cologne.

The fact that these Wehrmacht thrusts have been repulsed is powerful testimony to the effectiveness with which a big American force has been regrouped and reallocated to hold the line at the most crucial points.

As the enemy's all-out offensive enters its twelfth day, these conclusions clearly are apparent:

Counteraction Effective

1. The Allied High Command has done a capable job in rushing up divisions and armor to slow and contain the surprise blow and to jolt it away from its original objectives. A more open gap and more fluid situation still remains at the western extremity of the giant bulge in the vicinity of Beauraing and Rochefort, and the

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

More Pay When Ill Than Well Made Possible by R. I. Law

Receipt by a worker of more income when sick than when working is made possible by the new cash sickness insurance law of Rhode Island, it is pointed out by the State Advisory Council of the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security in a study of the Rhode Island system for the coming legislature here.

The maximum payment to an employee who is ill, under the Rhode Island law, the only one of its kind in the country, is $18 a week. Then if in addition he gets the maximum payable under workmen's compensation insurance of $20 a week, that makes $38. He may also receive group insurance from his company or possibly through his labor union. If for instance his regular weekly pay is $35, the total he collects from insurance may yield more.

The system was set up to provide payment of cash benefits for unemployment due to illness. Medical care is not included. The cash benefits can be spent by the recipient as he chooses. The law is administered by the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board. Financing is supplied by a pay-roll tax on workers. Employers are not taxed. The law became effective in May of 1942, and benefits started as of April, 1943.

In its report on the operation of this law, the State Advisory Council of the Massachusetts unemployment insurance system says:

"As originally enacted: the Rhode Island law excluded from cash sickness benefits individuals receiving workmen's compensation or payments from their employers. By amendment in 1943, however, such individuals were permitted to receive cash sickness benefits even when receiving one or both of the foregoing types of payment.

'This has been subjected to much criticism as to its unsoundness, permitting as it must in some cases, receipt by the worker of more income while sick than when working. It has the effect of fostering malingering, stifling in-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Sickness Benefits Paid on Alcoholism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., Dec. 28

Sickness benefits for alcoholism amounting to $620.50 were paid four men and one woman during the first year's operation of the cash sickness insurance law of Rhode Island, according to an official statistical study just made public.

Division of Europe's Estates Only Partial Aid to Peasants

The Soviet newspaper Red Star's prediction that "land reform will play a very important role . . . in the democratic development of Hungary" points up one of the outstanding post-victory problems—equitable division of cultivable acreage. The following article by a recognized authority on the affairs of eastern and southeastern Europe helps to show why land reform is essential and what can and cannot be expected to result from it.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Farming land is being redistributed in a number of European areas that have been liberated by Russian arms. This is notably true in Poland, and extensive reforms also are promised in Hungary. In Serbia, some land is being reassigned, although there are no large estates there to be cut up.

The redistribution of land, after wars, is a rather common measure. Many demobilized American soldiers in the past have received land. Soldiers in many other armies, in many other countries have received similar rewards. The reapportioning of land is a well-established measure which governments use to gain or hold supporters.

Also, it often represents genuine and much-needed social progress. It often promotes justice and furthers democracy.

Such, for example, may prove to be the case in Hungary. There land is badly distributed, at present. For instance, one princely family owns nearly a million acres and controls 30 villages. And this is good land. Hungary is situated in a favorable part of the world, in one of the most fruitful of all Europe's valleys and contains a larger proportion of fertile soil than most countries. Much of it is in the hands of great owners. The Roman Catholic Church alone holds about a million acres.

The Christian Science Monitor of Sept. 25, 1938, describes a Hungarian village which was inhabited by 4,500 peasants and

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Greece: Peace Progress on Rocky Road

LONDON, Dec. 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have left Athens for London to urge King George II of Greece to approve establishment of a Grecian regency, BBC's correspondent in Athens reported today.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 28 — The Greek peace conference has made its first concrete progress and has run into its major obstacle at one and the same time.

By an overwhelming majority, its delegates have called for establishment of a regency, thereby opening the way for formation of a new Greek government—an indispensable step in ending the country's civil war.

But simultaneously, the country is faced with the E. L. A. S. (Greek Popular Liberation Army) demand that as the price of peace

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

'What Cheek!'—Bullets Fail to Faze Churchill

Recorded by CBS

New York, Dec. 28

Prime Minister Winston Churchill used but two little words when machine-gun fire hit the doorway of the British Embassy in Athens, where he was staying.

The London Radio's Athens correspondent reported Mr. Churchill was "not at all perturbed" by the attack.

Said the Prime Minister: "What cheek!"

Associated Press

Bus Misses King, King Misses Bus

King George of Greece, who now is living at a hotel in London, runs to avoid a bus as he crosses Oxford Street, London.

Western Front:

German Flank Begins to Sag

Field reports indicated that Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt's whole southern flank for 35 miles back to the German border was sagging under a doughboy and armored attack menacing the Belgian bulge.

American tanks and infantry,

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Judge Clears Bookseller On Watch-Ward Complaint

It is not up to the police or to judges of the Boston Municipal Court to decide on the literary value of books, said Judge Elijah Adlow, of that court, today in finding a Boston book store and one of its clerks, not guilty of selling an obscene book. Neither, said the Judge, should booksellers be expected to read every book they sell or to "live in constant dread of arrest."

"I am not interested in these crusades against literature," the Judge added. "I am getting tired of books being banned. It is getting so that the Court's business is divided between booksellers and bookmakers."

Wilfred E. Pratt, of the Watch and Ward Society had testified that on Dec. 16, as a result of a complaint received by the society, he had gone with Officer Edward Blake of the Police Vice Squad, to the Dartmouth Book Stall, Inc., on Dartmouth Street, and had purchased from Miss E. Margaret Anderson, a clerk at the store, a copy of Erskine Caldwell's book, "Tragic Ground."

Having made the purchase, he said, Officer Blake made known his identity, whereupon Miss Anderson said that she had not read the book and was unacquainted with its contents.

Under cross-examination by Richard Everts, counsel for the defendants, Mr. Pratt stated that the Watch and Ward Society did not go to book stores to get evidence unless it had received a specific complaint.

"There is a good legal question here," said Judge Adlow. "Do you claim that a bookseller is liable for books he hasn't read? Must a bookseller read every book he sells? . . ."

The witness replied that he thought booksellers were responsible for all books sold by them.

Attorney Everts, asked by Judge Adlow if he had read the book "Tragic Ground," replied, "I have and it is a dull book. . . ."

"Then," said the Judge facetiously, "you think that this should be a larceny complaint, instead of one based on moral issues? Do you think the prosecution is making a best seller out of the book?"

"They may be," answered the attorney.

Satisfaction with Judge Adlow's decision in the case was expressed by the Civil Liberties Union of Massachusetts. "Judge Adlow's decision is most heartening to those who believe in a free press," said Miss Mary Elizabeth Sanger, Executive Secretary of the Union.

Chandler's

BOSTON

Flower shades bloom prettily

Arbutus Pink : Snow Drop White : Delphinium Blue : Fern Green in Crystal rayon that looks like fine straw. All with Beauty Spot veiling!

7.95

MILLINERY—SECOND FLOOR

Metropolitan Water Rates Cuts Proposed

Two legislative proposals to reduce water rates charged to cities and towns becoming members of the Metropolitan district water supply system will be submitted to the incoming Legislature by the Governor's Committee on Wider Use of Metropolitan Water, Gov.-Elect Maurice J. Tobin disclosed today after a State House conference.

Goevernor-Elect Tobin, Governor Saltonstall and members of the Committee attended the meeting called by the present Governor.

The Committee, composed of members of the Metropolitan District Commission, the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission and representatives of the various cities and towns in the water supply district, was established by Governor Saltonstall to study ways to attract more communities into the system.

Since tapping of the gigantic Quabbin Reservoir, the Metropolitan system has ample water to serve many more communities.

Before leaving the State House, Governor-elect Tobin said that his inaugural message probably will not be completed until about 24 hours before it is delivered at noon next Thursday. Announcement of the makeup of his secretarial staff will not be made until early next week, he said.

Earlier Adjutant General William J. Keville said the traditional 19-gun salute for the incoming Governor will be eliminated this year when Governor-Elect Tobin takes office.

This will be the third successive inaugural at which the military salute will have been omitted. Governor Saltonstall, at his first inaugural in 1939, was the last to receive the salute.

According to custom the salute is fired by a battery of guns on the Common at the very hour when the new Governor is taking his oath of office. General Keville said that it is military practice not to fire such salute when the country is at war.

Ice Fails to Halt Paper Collection

Regardless of the hampering slush, snow and ice on city streets, trucks canvassed all wards of Boston today in an effort to collect all waste paper and Christmas wrappings set out on the curbstones, and the announcement was made that trucks would go out again tomorrow on unscheduled forays.

Poor weather has given this month's collections a serious setback, George G. Hyland, Boston Salvage Director said today, citing also that "many people were so busy with holiday business they forgot to put out their paper bundles."

Double Address Helps

Because the public placed a duplicate address inside of the outer wrapper on Christmas parcels, hundreds of packages were safely delivered in the Boston Postal District this past week, instead of going to the dead letter office. This was disclosed today by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly, who stated that the two address plan was adopted last September when the public was preparing boxes for shipment to soldiers overseas.

Masonic Affairs Are in Their Hands

New Officers of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A. F. and A. M.

The new staff was installed at the celebration of the Feast of St. John in Boston yesterday. Left to right, front row: Stanley W. Wilson of Arlington, Deputy Grand Master; Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, Sheriff of Norfolk County, Grand Master; Cyril W. Downs of Wellfleet, Senior Grand Warden. Back row, left to right: Frank H. Hilton of Belmont, Grand Secretary; Frederick W. Hale of Somerville, Grand Treasurer; James F. Watson of Great Barrington, Junior Grand Warden, and Whitfield W. Johnson of Watertown, Grand Marshal.

New Building For Boys Club At South End

Plans for an extension to be built by the Charles Hayden Foundation on the present South End Boys Club at Washington and East Canton Streets have just been made public. The expansion will permit enlarging the club membership from 1,000 to 2,000. A waiting list of several hundred boys is now reported.

With the proposed extension, the club buildings will have cost about $250,000, the Hayden Foundation announced. Architects of the new building are Andrews, Jones, Biscoe and Goodell.

The extension will provide a modern swimming pool with all sanitary and accident safeguards and a glass partition through which guards can keep watch of the boys from under water. There will be a shower room capable of accommodating 50 boys, a Boy Scout room built like a woods camp, a modern gymnasium with facilities for basketball and other indoor sports, a game room, and an outdoor playground on the roof which will provide skating in the winter and camping in the summer.

The South End Boys' Club is operated by the Salvation Army, with W. Douglas Halsted as executive director.

The club hopes, in the postwar period, to carry out a plan of using 100 or more former members as leaders for the younger boys. It is expected, too, that a dramatic program to foster self-expression will be developed after the war.

The South End Boys' Club stands on the spot where Charles Hayden himself used to play as a boy.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight, Dec. 28

Free tickets for sports, theaters, etc., at USO Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB 7968.

Ice Capades—Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m.

Wrestling—Boston Arena, 8:15 p. m.

Dance with orchestra, hostesses—8 p. m., Atlantic Service Club; 149 Staniford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Instruction in magic—48 Boylston Street, 6:30 p. m.

Officers' dance—Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

Arts and crafts—Buddies Club; finger-painting, 3 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, portrait sketching and craftwork, 7:30 p. m.

"Scavenger hunt"—Jewish Welfare Board Club, 8 p. m.

"Barn dance"—Buddies Club, 8 p. m., gifts, Fargo Barrack's Orchestra.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street—Entertainment; free refreshments; dancing.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, who passed on yesterday in New York, was considered America's most celebrated woman composer and during a long lifetime did much to prepare an established place for women in the field of creative music. A native of Henniker, N. H., she was herself the composer of 80 numbered works, and wrote, in addition, the musical settings for 150 songs.

She made her deout as a pianist at the age of 16. When later the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston presented her Mass in E Flat for solo voices, chorus, orchestra, and organ, she became the first woman whose work was performed by this, the oldest musical organization in the United States. She was also the first woman to have her name on the program of the New York Symphony Society as a composer. In 1898 the Bostor. Symphony Orchestra played her Gaelic Symphony, and two years later she played with them her own piano concerto in C sharp minor.

Her Festival Jubilate was composed for the dedication of the Women's Building at the Chicago World's Fair. She wrote the "Song of Welcome" for the Omaha Exposition in 1898, and the "Panama Hymn" in 1915 for the San Francisco Panama-Pacific Exposition.

After the passing in 1910 of her surgeon husband, Dr. Henry Harris Aubrey Beach of Boston, she spent four years playing at concerts in Rome, Munich, Dresden, Hamburg, Leipzig and Berlin, and it has been felt that she accomplished a certain liberation for women composers and American musicians from strong European prejudices against them when she played one of her own concertos with the Berlin Philharmonic.

Throughout her last years Mrs. Beach was an active and enthusiastic member of the MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, N. H.

Portsmouth's Woman Mayor Plans Fortnightly Open House

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 28 (AP)—When the former "Miss Portsmouth," beauty-contest winner, takes office as this city's first woman Mayor on New Year's Day, a fortnightly "Open House" will be the order of the day.

Mrs. Mary C. Dondero, now a grandmother, who was declared winner of the recent mayoralty contest after apparently having been defeated by the slimmest of margins, announced the "Open House" plan yesterday.

"I will set aside one day every two weeks," she said in an interview, "to meet the people of Portsmouth, to hear their complaints, their suggestions, to discuss personal problems."

And that is going to be a real job, for the prewar Portsmouth of 15,000 has swollen in population to 24,000, what with the teeming Portsmouth Navy Yard and numerous other industries currently dedicated to war service.

On "Open House" day, she explained, daily routine will be cut to the bone, to enable the attractive chief executive, a widow for more than a year, to meet the folks.

Further, she averred, there will be no secrecy about the city's business during her one-year term.

"I intend to make the city's business an open book," she added. "I believe the public should know public business."

Mrs. Dondero, mother of four grown daughters, insists she is interested "not in politics, but in government."

She started her own career in "government" 20 years ago as a worker for the Democratic Party in her ward. Eight years ago she became a State Representative. In 1941 she became the city's first woman councilor. In addition to starting her first term as Mayor of Portsmouth, she now is embarkng on her fifth two-year term in the Legislature. There, long ago, she was dubbed "the sweetheart" of that body.

"Every woman, especially mothers, should participate in government," she maintains. "They own property, pay taxes, have children. They should have as much to say about government as the men."

The brown-haired Mrs. Dondero, who was acclaimed "Miss Portsmouth" several years ago, says mothers who neglect their children to take war jobs "are defeating one of the very things our men are fighting for—the future of those children."

"To neglect children now is to hurt their future lives," she says.

Associated Press

Mrs. Mary C. Dondero

Newly elected Mayor of Portsmouth, N. H., and the first woman mayor of a New Hampshire city.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday, with increasing high cloudiness Friday afternoon. Much colder tonight with the lowest temperature about 12 degrees in the city and from five to 10 above in the suburbs. Colder Friday than today, with temperatures far below freezing all day. Strong winds this afternoon diminishing tonight to gentle by Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Friday. Much colder tonight with lowest temperatures generally below zero. Colder Friday than today. Diminishing winds tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Friday with increasing high cloudiness Friday afternoon. Much colder tonight with lowest temperatures generally zero to 10 above in the interior, and from 10 to 15 near the coast. Colder Friday than today. Diminishing winds tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: Storm warnings are being displayed for 50 to 60 miles per hour northwest winds diminishing slowly this afternoon and tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:29 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet. Friday, 11:43 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Quincy (Wards 3 and 4)—Tomorrow.

Milton (All Wards)—Friday.

Quincy (Wards 5 and 6)—Saturday.

More Pay When Ill Than Well Made Possible by R. I. Law

Continued from Page 1

itiative, and thus defeating the purpose of social insurance."

The amendment of 1943 never had the approval of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board, and this year the Board recommended to the Legislature the denial of sickness benefits to employees who continued to receive wages from employers during illness or who received workmen's compensation, etc. The Board's recommendation, however, failed to pass. The Massachusetts report continues:

Law Requirement

"The law requires that each claimant see a doctor within five days after the start of an illness and, with few exceptions, at least once a week thereafter until work can be resumed. Even with this required medical treatment, which ordinarily should reduce and minimize otherwise lengthy illnesses, and even with employment opportunities at a maximum, cash sickness benefit payments have been considerably in excess of expectations.

"As a further means of preventing malingering, the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board added a medical panel to the administrative staff to review the certifications of the doctors and to examine persons whose claims were questionable. Even with this additional method of control, however, the outgo in payments has been so high that the contribution rate of 1 per cent has not been considered sufficient to support the plan.

"The reasons for the concern of the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board in attempting to protect the solvency of its Cash Sickness Compensation Fund are evident. The fund has been experiencing a deficit of approximately $100,000 a month since April 1 of this year.

Reasons Set Forth

Some of the main reasons given for the sharp rise in payments are:

"(1) The increased familiarity of workers with their right to collect benefits up to $18 a week in case of illness;

"(2) The physical and mental effects of overwork during the war period;

"(3) Payments to claimants who are receiving workmen's compensation insurance; and

"(4) Payments to claimants for the full duration of pregnancy.

"In a drive against malingering under the Rhode Island system, it is understood that about 90 per cent of the claimants are being asked to report for physical examinations to establish the validity of their claims and that about 30 per cent of these do not appear for such examinations."

Workmen's compensation consists of payments chiefly for accidents and also for some illnesses directly growing out of employment.

Passage of the cash sickness insurance law in Rhode Island was promoted by the unusual circumstances that employees were still being taxed there for unemployment insurance. In all but five or six of the States, the employee contribution had by then been repealed. The employee tax in Rhode Island amounted to 1½ per cent up to the first $3,000 of wages or salary. Instead of cancelling the tax, proposal was made and accepted that one per cent of it be transferred to a state fund for paying sickness benefits. The one half of one per cent tax for unemployment insurance remains.

Red Cross Activities In Pacific to Be Told

How the Red Cross functions in action in the Southwest Pacific will be told by Herbert L. Patrick, newly appointed administrative assistant to the Governor of Maine, at the dutch treat dinner of the 1945 Red Cross War Fund, commerce and industry, in the Hotel Statler tonight.

Mr. Patrick has been a Red Cross club director in the Southwest Pacific theater of operations for 18 months. He was to have started on his new duties with Governor-elect Horace A. Hildreth today but the Maine State Executive "loaned him to the Red Cross" for this occasion.

Pressing Ordnance Demands Outlined to Boston District

War Activities of New England

Trench mortars, 105 mm howitzers, and 90 mm guns are "supercritical" items under the current accelerated production program of Army ordnance, Col. H. B. Sheets, commanding officer of the Boston Ordnance District, stated today. This information was given the Boston ordnance officer by Brig. Gen. G. M. Wells, chief of the ordnance artillery division in Washington.

More 105 mm howitzers are being used than all other field artillery weapons combined, General Wells said, adding that "the deapon is the backbone of our field artillery."

"Ammunition rates for this howitzer will be almost quadrupled before the end of 1945, while production rates on spare howitzer tubes, recoil mechanisms and other components must be increased proportionately," he continued.

Most recent additions to the critical list are trench mortars. Increased use of this weapon with corresponding necessity for replacements is given as the main cause for the action.

The 90 mm gun, originally planned for anti-aircraft use, has been found suitable for tank use as well and in 1945 a large proportion of American tanks will be armed with this weapon, the General explained. Doubling the rate of production for this gun is a necessity.

Seabees' Anniversary

Bay State citizens were urged to join in observing the third anniversary of the Navy's Seabees today by Governor Saltonstall, whose statement recognized the "thousands of loyal Seabees from Massachusetts in overseas service," and said:

"Born just three weeks after the Pearl Harbor disaster, with an initial authorized strength of only 3,000 men, the Seabees were the Navy's answer to the merciless treatment accorded civilian construction workers by the Japanese at Wake Island and other American possessions. The Navy's youngest armed branch quickly won their spurs at Guadalcanal and have maintained their professional reputation on numberless bloody beaches in both the Atlantic and Pacific. Found vital in every single major amphibious operation of the war, Seabee strength was increased time and again, and today totals 250,000 officers and men. Seventy-six per cent of them currently are serving overseas."

I Bombed Japan Club

A Greater Boston gunner with the Eleventh Army Air Force has joined the "I Bombed Japan Club," according to a field dispatch from the airforce headquarters, naming Staff Sergeant John Camerano of Everett as the new member.

This honor was won by the sergeant in raids over Paramushiru Island, target of a recently stepped up aerial drive against the Kuriles from the Aleutians. Sergeant Camerano has served with the air force in the Aleutians for six months, participating in 14 combat missions.

Dog Scents Enemy

"Sailor," the German Shepherd dog of Charles MacKenzie of Randolph, certainly can "smell a Jap" according to reports from the China-Burma-India theater where he is serving. His location of Japanese snipers during the mopping-up following the fall of Myitkyina is particularly mentioned in a statement from Dogs For Defence, Inc., in Boston, which says that owners who have donated such dogs can feel they have been instrumental in saving many American fighting men from undetected Japanese attack.

The Army, the Coast Guard and the Marines all want more dogs capable of doing scout and messenger work the agency states. Particulars as to the type required can be obtained from the Boston office of the agency at 84 State Street.

Win Silver Stars

Two Bay State men in the Army Air Forces have won the Silver Star medal according to an announcement by the War Department last night.

They are First Lieut. George A. Bennett of Waltham, who won his medal in attacking single-handed a formation of enemy about 30 enemy bombers and fighters before the rest of his flight arrived at the assembly point; and Second Lieut. Warren E. Barnard, a bombardier who successfully performed his bombing of a railroad in Itail although wounded by antiaricraft fire.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps Q5, R5, and S5, **only**, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens, worth one point each, may be used as change. All other red point stamps canceled, and five more—T5 through X5—will be validated Dec. 31.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps X5, Y5, Z5, A2, and B2, in Book 4, **only**, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. Five more—C2 through G2—will be validated Jan. 1, 1945.

Sugar—Stamp 34 **only**, in Book 4, now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely. All other sugar stamps canceled. Another sugar stamp will be validated Feb. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 and 2 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline—No. A14 coupons for four gallons each now valid; expire March 21.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Censorship Talk Planned

The issues of censorship in Boston will be the subject of a talk by Bernard DeVoto, under the auspices of the Boston Public Library Employees' Union, on Jan. 4, at 8 p. m., in the library of the Young Women's Christian Association, 140 Clarendon Street, Boston.

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Byrnes Orders 186 New Ships For Commerce

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, authorized the Maritime Commission yesterday to begin construction immediately of 186 commercial vessels for delivery in the last half of 1945.

He said in a statement he hoped this additional authorization, together with available shipping, "will meet essential military requirements and still leave a balance for other purposes."

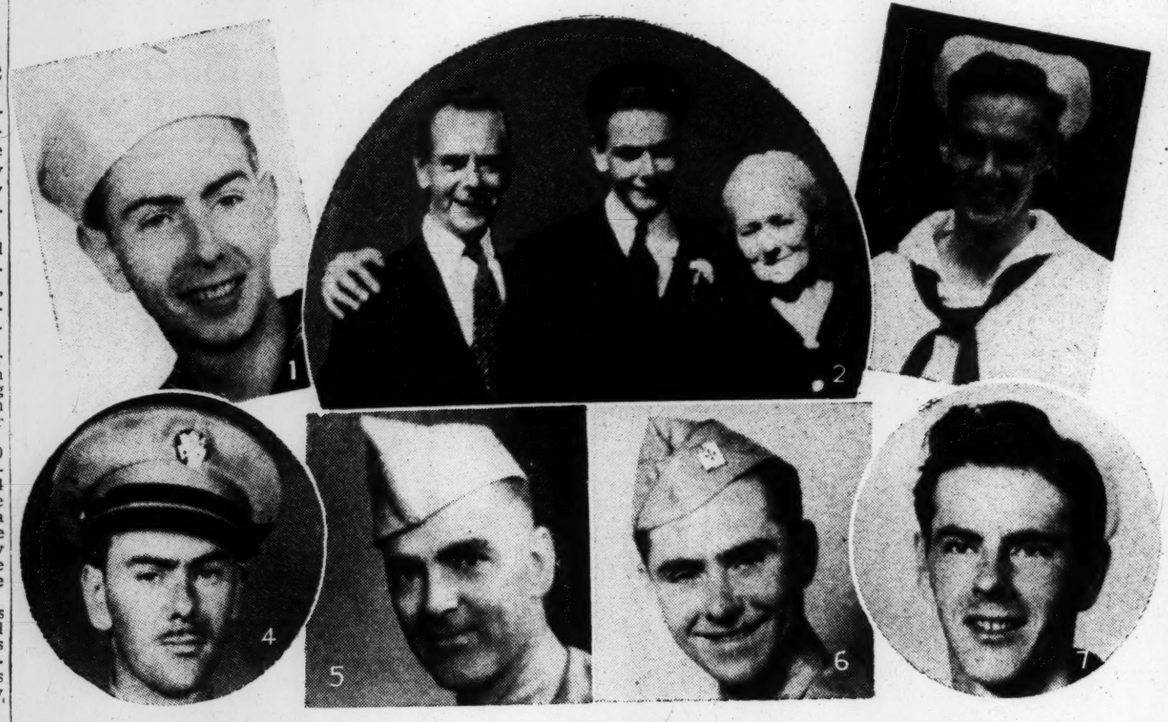
He did not name those other purposes, but Anglo-American conferences on problems of getting supplies to liberated civilians in Europe have stressed the need for shipping.

The new vessels will include 20 tankers and 166 dry cargo vessels. Of the dry cargo vessels, 24 will be Liberty Ships, and the others will be of a type having a postwar commercial value. Of the latter, 10 will be C and Victory types, 40 will be C-1 type. The Maritime Commission will issue contracts for new construction.

Building of Liberty Ships has been halted on the West Coast and the newer, speedier Victory Ships have taken their place in the Pacific yards. In the East, shipyards still are making some Liberty Ships.

Mr. Byrnes said he acted because he wished, during a generally tight shipping situation, "to avoid any delay in provision of components for necessary ship construction." He said J. A. Krug, War Production Chairman, had advised him the placing of orders for components now would avoid interrupting the production of essential materials for shipbuilding.

Six Becker Brothers Fight for Freedom



American Car & Foundry Co.

Sons of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Becker of Staten Island, N. Y.

Commendation of the War Department and personal congratulations of Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, have been received by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Becker of Staten Island, N. Y., for their "six sons serving in the armed services." Mr. Becker, whose ancestors came from Germany, has been employed for the past 30 years in the auditing department of the American Car & Foundry Co., New York. 1, Warren is a Navy petty officer in communications. 2, Mr. and Mrs. Becker are shown with their youngest son, the seventh, Leo, who is expected to enter service shortly. 3, Elmo has been in the Maritime Service for more than a year. 4, Lawrence, who participated in the Army's invasions of Africa and Europe, has received the Purple Heart medal. 5, Francis is on Army duty in England as a private. 6, Carl J., who has been in the Army's African and European invasions, has won the Silver Star for gallantry, and 7, Cyril, a chief petty officer in the Navy's radar service who has seen seven years of service, is aboard a submarine in the Pacific.

Shortage of Copper and Lead May Cut Into Consumer Goods

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Shortages of two important war metals, copper and lead, threatened today to cause further civilian belt-tightening in 1945.

Because of the sharply rising Army demands for bullets and artillery shells, the Office of Civilian Requirements may be called upon to give back half the tonnage of copper brass mill products allotted to it for the manufacture of civilian goods next quarter, WPB officials revealed.

A 40 per cent cut in civilian use of lead, required in a War Production Board order announced last night, was explained as necessary to protect the Government's stockpile of that metal, which has dwindled to less than one month's wartime consumption.

The lead curtailment will affect storage batteries, paint, tetraethyl for civilian gasoline, and other important items. The copper deficit is expected to hit hooks, eyes, fasteners, and—to a severe degree—civilian shotgun shells and cartridges used by farmers and ranchers to protect livestock and crops.

Aside from copper and lead, however, the metal picture was described as the "easiest supply situation" in two years.

Steel supplies were reported "fairly well balanced" with prospective demand, and aluminum "relatively easy." Only about half the country's plant capacity for producing ingot aluminum now is being used.

The steel plate supply was considerably eased by a big drop in Maritime Commission requirements for the January-February-March quarter.

Nevertheless, the carbon steel allotment to Office of Civilian Requirements, for consumer goods manufacture and other civilian activities, has also been cut rather deeply—from 228,000 tons this quarter to 163,800 tons next quarter.

In addition, 250,000 tons have been allotted for civilian goods manufactured under the "spot" authorization plan — where individual plants may apply to make civilian items if they can prove they have machinery and labor not needed for war work. WPB officials frankly stated, however, they did not believe half the tonnage would be used, because of limitations placed on the spot program to conserve manpower.

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Bowles Explains Rerationing Was to Meet Serious Scarcity

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—While many housewives were viewing their invalidated ration stamps with chagrin, 15 consumer groups today congratulated Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, for returning meats and canned vegetables to rationing.

Mr. Bowles, in a quick survey of the food situation, explained that his sudden action this week was taken to meet "serious scarcities" which can "with public understanding of the 1945 rationing program, meet them and effect a fair distribution."

The groups, including the American Association of University Women, the American Home Economics Association and the Congress of Industrial Organizations Women's Auxiliaries, have been pleading with Mr. Bowles and Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, since September for such action.

They argued that the Sept. 17 move exempting most canned goods from rationing was based on a false supposition that there were food surpluses. Meat rationing was drastically curtailed last May, and still further in August.

Within the OPA itself, its Labor Policy Committee and Consumer Advisory Committee have been urging reconsideration of rationing contraction.

Consumer and labor organizations generally have supported rationing as an aid to price control and to the busy housewife. Removal of foods from rationing, they find, usually has increased shopping difficulties for homemakers with full-time war jobs and has favored consumers with money and storage space.

A major factor in the lifting of rationing was the War Food Administration's fear that it would be left holding large stocks at the end of the war, but it has now worked out disposal methods intended to cause much less economic dislocation than went on at the end of the last war.

Signers of the congratulatory telegrams sent to Mr. Bowles, Mr. Jones and to Fred Vinson, Economic Stabilization Chief, included representatives of the National Women's Trade Union League, Consumers Union, League of Women Shoppers, National Council of Negro Women, National Education Association, C. I. O. Cost of Living Committee, Food for Freedom, National Consumers League, National Council of Jewish Women, National Farmers Union, National Federation of Settlements, and the Council of Social Action of Congregational Christian Churches.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bowles made public some additional background on the food situation that led to the OPA's precipitate action this week.

On the processed foods situation, he said, "unless the present moves were made, we would face the prospect of running entirely out of many of these commodities in early spring. The only way everyone could possibly have a fair chance at their share was to return them to rationing."

Civilian butter stocks, he reported, are at an all time low for the war period.

"Experience," he said, "shows that we need to have around 40,000,000 pounds of butter in order to get butter in stock in most stores. Today we are far short of this working inventory. In large eastern cities three-fourths of the stores are out of butter more than half the time.

"Hence, reluctant as we were to do it, we had no alternative but to place an even higher point value on butter in order to force down consumption until we have enough butter to build up stocks and share it equitably."

Contraction in meat supplies in the new year will be due chiefly, Mr. Bowles said, to a 51 per cent decrease in utility beef. In order to more equitably distribute the remaining meat supplies, it was necessary to extend rationing to 85 per cent of the meat supply instead of only 37 per cent at present. "The control possible with only 37 per cent of the meats on ration was obviously not strong enough to move meat out of production areas where enough ration coupons and money existed to use up the supply," Mr. Bowles explained.

Sugar stocks are 1,300,000 tons below normal. Housewives used 300,000 tons more canning sugar this year than the OPA had counted on.

"We had expected to give notice of any cancellation," Mr. Bowles said. "If we had, a run would have undone the very job of fair and equitable distribution we were trying to do. There was no other action to take."

Calls It Swindle

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration and Fred Vinson, Economic Stabilizer, were accused today by Representative August H. Andresen (R) of Minnesota of having swindled millions of "thrifty American housewives."

This, Mr. Andresen said in a statement, resulted when Mr. Vinson and Chester Bowles, OPA boss, "conspired to issue the new ration order which canceled unused red and blue stamps."

A member of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee, Mr. Andresen said he is convinced that the War Food Administration was "by-passed and not consulted when the OPA fixed up this Christmas present for the American people—especially when we consider the latest report from the Department of Agriculture."

That report, he recalled, stated that "this year (1944) total production of food was the highest in history."

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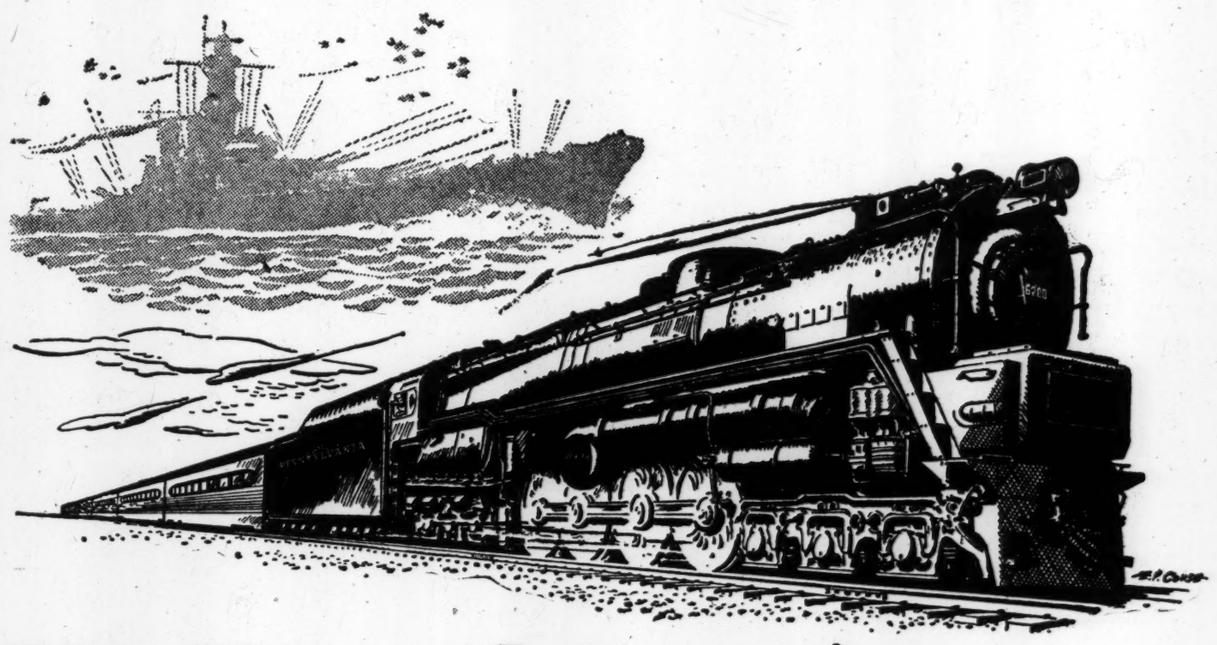
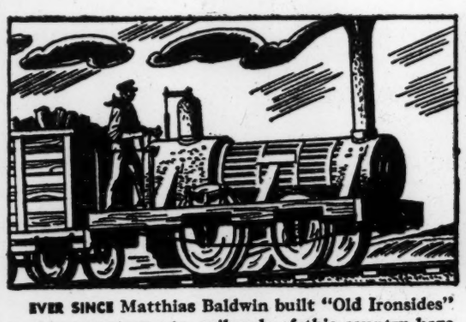
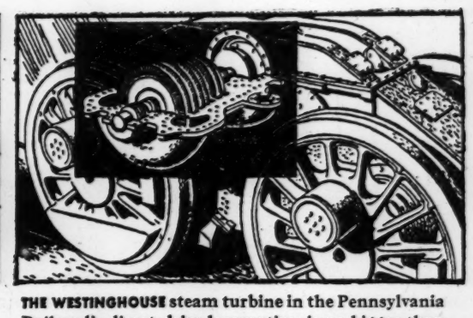


This Newest Locomotive *is Powered Like a Battleship*

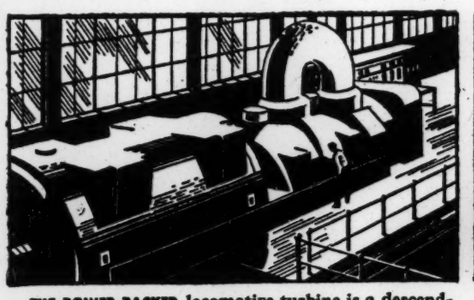


EVER SINCE Matthias Baldwin built "Old Ironsides" over a century ago, railroads of this country have been constantly improving the steam locomotive to make it more powerful and more smooth.

NOW A WAY has been found to harness the *steam turbine* to a locomotive. Long ago successfully developed by Westinghouse for ocean vessels, the steam turbine is a brand new drive for railroads.

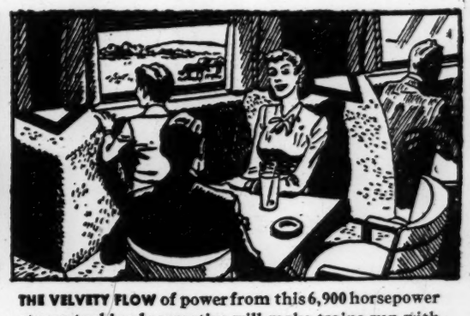


THE WESTINGHOUSE steam turbine in the Pennsylvania Railroad's direct-drive locomotive, is no bigger than your electric refrigerator, yet it will haul long passenger trains over the mountains with ease.



THE POWER-PACKED locomotive turbine is a descendant of giant Westinghouse turbines which generate much of the electricity you use. The great expansion of electric power began with these turbines.

A TURBINE is essentially a kind of steam windmill. A central revolving shaft with many blades is driven smoothly and powerfully by jets of steam, just as a boy's pinwheel is driven by the wind.



THE VELVETY FLOW of power from this 6,900 horsepower steam turbine locomotive will make trains run with extra smoothness and is a major contribution to finer transportation for you in the future.

THE RAILROADS, now carrying on one of the most spectacular research programs of any industry, are developing a dazzling new kind of transportation for you in the future. The familiar steam locomotive has been going through a remarkable series of improvements. The latest and most dramatic is *steam turbine* power, which gives the Iron Horse "new lungs."

To help produce this new locomotive, the Pennsylvania Railroad, a long-time pioneer in transportation improvements, turned to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company and the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Working as a team, these companies have produced this latest in a great line of steam locomotives descended from "Old Ironsides." Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

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Plays in Prospect for the New Year—Modern American Architecture

Three Openings for Jan. 8; Musical 'Firebrand' Coming

Except for "The Young Know Best," which closes Saturday night at the Copley, all of the current stage shows in town will stay for another week, and no openings are scheduled until the week of Jan. 8. Then there will be another rush of arrivals with four productions due, along with the International Ballet. To ease the pressure somewhat, the premiere of "The Overtons" at the Plymouth as been postponed from Monday, Jan. 8, to Tuesday, Jan. 9, but "The Tempest," "Star in the Window," and "The Merry Widow" are still set to open on Monday of that week.

A fortnight later "The Searching Wind" is coming to the Colonial, "Dark of the Moon" was slated for the Wilbur the same evening but latest report in New York is that it will not arrive until Feb. 12.

Still in the unofficial category but confidently expected for late February at the Colonial the musical version of "The Firebrand" for which Kurt Weill is writing the music and Ira Gershwin the lyrics. Earl Wrightson will have the role of Benvenuto Cellini and Melville Cooper and Lotte Lenja are to be in the cast. Hassard Short will direct, and Jo Mielziner is designing the settings.

The line-up of incoming plays now seems to be as follows:

The Tempest—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Jan. 8. Cheryl Crawford's production of the Shakespearean play, directed by Margaret Webster with a cast that includes Canada Lee as Caliban; Vera Zorina, Ariel; Arnold Moss, Prospero; Frances Heflin, Miranda; Philip Huston, Alonso; Vito Christi, Ferdinand; Paul Leyssac, Gonzalo; George Voskovec, Trinculo; and Jan Werich, Stephano.

Star in the Window—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 8. New comedy by L. Bush Fekete, Sidney Sheldon, and Mary Helen Fay about a WAC who finds it hard to adjust herself to civilian life after the excitements of war. Peggy Conklin will play the role. The lengthy cast includes Kirl Douglas, Roger Clark, William Lynn, and Florence Shirley. Joseph Calleia is directing. Edward Choate and Marie Louise Elkins are the producers.

The Merry Widow—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Jan. 8. Revival of the Lehar operetta presented by the Messrs. Shubert. The cast includes Monica Moore, Frank Melton, Malcolm Lee Beggs, Nina Olivette, Helene Mayo, Karen Lord, the specialty dancers Gilrone and Starr, Betty Egan, Nat Burns, Noel Gordon, and Sonja Levkovska.

The Overtons—At the Plymouth, beginning Tuesday, Jan. 9. Triangle comedy by Vincent Lawrence about a husband and wife and another woman. Elisabeth Bergner is director. The cast includes Arlene Francis, Jack Whiting, and Glenda Farrell. The producer is Paul Czinner.

The Searching Wind — At the Colonial beginning Monday, Jan. 22. Lillian Hellman's play carrying a group of people through the period between the two world wars. The production is going on tour after a long run in New York. Cornelia Otis Skinner, Dennis King, and Dudley Digges head the cast. Herman Shumlin is the producer.

Dark of the Moon—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Feb. 12. Legend with music, by Howard Richardson and William Berney, with Carole Stone and Richard Hart to head the cast. Robert E. Perry is directing and John Huntington supervising the production for the Messrs. Shubert. George Jenkins is designing the settings, and Esther Junger arranging the choregraphy.

'China Today' at Telepix

A new March of Time on "China Today" will be shown at the Telepix beginning Friday. Included in the program will be a "Popular Science Review," Pete Smith "Sports Quiz," tour of Texas with Lowell Thomas, a musical with Buddy Rogers and Betty Rhodes, "Unusual Animals," two color cartoons with Gandy Goose and Bugs Bunny, and a news digest featuring the "Battle Against Germany."

Now in 'Glad to See You'

Julie Carlson has taken over the role in "Glad to See You" at the Boston Opera House originally played by Jayne Manners. A New Year's Eve performance has been arranged for Sunday night beginning at 8:30.

Rubinstein Date Changed

Artur Rubinstein's piano recital, originally scheduled for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, has been postponed to Wednesday evening, March 7. Tickets of original date remain valid.

'Wuthering Heights'

A return engagement of "Wuthering Heights" has been arranged to start Wednesday at the Majestic. The film, which was first released in 1939, has a cast that includes Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier, David Niven, Flora Robson, Geraldine Fitzgerald, and Donald Crisp. The engagement is the first of a series of revivals.

Bob Hope and Virginia Mayo

The comedian, as an eighteenth-century vaudevillian, shows his press clippings to the princess in "The Princess and the Pirate" at the Keith Memorial.

'Built in U. S. A.' Show At Modern Art Institute

By Dorothy Adlow

"Built in U. S. A.," the exhibition now on display at the Boston Institute of Modern Art, consists of photographs, plans, and models from the collection of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, of the work of American architects during the past 12 years.

Here is a new development in the mode and manner of building. While we may each know of individual specimens and individual architects, few outside the profession are aware of the cumulative achievement, and the emergence of a new style adapted to needs and climate, locality, and modern standards of living. The exhibits reach back to 1932.

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Modern building involves mutual considerations of architect and engineer. The former is concerned with most expedient design, the latter with the problems of materials and construction. When functionalism was the slogan of the architect, there was one objective, maximum, purposeful applicability. Europeans had agreed on certain concepts: the building must not be regarded as a solid or mass, but as a space enclosed by planes and surfaces. They preferred regularity of design with emphasis upon verticals and horizontals; and finally, flexibility. Beauty would result from apt arrangement.

In the period of experiment designers of buildings work imaginatively. In the modern world they have distinct advantages. There are new materials available and problems of construction are solved in far less cumbersome manner than has ever been known. On the other hand, standards of living are higher, and modern demands for comforts and enhancements have increased greatly. City dwelling provides very difficult problems, and the needs of the poor must be reconciled with a requisite minimum of living standards.

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Photographs and projects at the Institute include industrial buildings, welfare centers, schools and community housing. Private residences upon which there is no limitation of budget show the maximum advantages that can accrue from intelligent manipulation in a given site.

Terrain and topography vary in the United States; there are differences of climate, and fortune. The possibilities for adaptation of building design are countless. Today we build, not in conformance to the machine, but with a proper subordination of the machine to our needs. Sunlight, air, warmth, spaciousness, privacy, are among the major considerations in architectural planning.

In the process, the edifices still look boxlike, bare and spare, aesthetically free of embellishments, the cornice the pediment, the scroll and bracket. The aesthetics is still inferential, implicit in the rectangles, in the relation between vertical and horizontal directions.

We think of the immediate forerunner of modern architectural style, the Victorian building and the variations upon the classic. The clean edge and sharp corner challenge without compromise the fanciful nonfunctional design of former builders.

Mary Astor
In "Many Happy Returns" at the Plymouth.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Copley—"The Young Know Best," new comedy by Arndt Giusti. Featuring Ralph Forbes, Barbara Robbins, Dean Murphy and Donald Murphy. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last performance Saturday Night.)

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Wolper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foye, Jr., and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30, Sunday evening at 8:30.

Colonial—"A Lady of ?—" new musical comedy. Featuring Carole Landis, Sue Ryan and Christine Ayres. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Many Happy Returns," new comedy by Clare Kummer. Featuring Mary Astor, Neil Hamilton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Star Time," vaudeville revue. Starring Lou Holtz, Benny Fields, Tony and Sally De Marco. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays and Sunday at 2:30. Also performance Sunday night at 8:30.

Wilbur—"Brief Holiday," new comedy by Gretchen Finletter. Starring Madge Kennedy. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Together Again." Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." Gail Russell, Diana Lynn. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway — "The Doughgirls." Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:15. "She's a Sweetheart," Jane Frazee, Larry Parks. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"The Princess and the Pirate," Bob Hope, Virginia Mayo. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 7, 9:50. "My Pal Wolf," Jill Esmond, Sharyn Moffett. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

Kenmore — "Flight for Freedom." Fred MacMurray. 2:40, 6, 9. "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire. 1:14, 4, 7.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan — "And Now Tomorrow." Susan Hayward, Barry Sullivan. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:10. "Double Exposure," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern — "Dark Mountain." Ellen Drew, Robert Lowery. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "Brazil," Virginia Bruce. 10:10 a. m. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Orpheum—"Kismet," Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Missing Juror," Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.

Paramount—"The Doughgirls." Ann Sheridan, Alexis Smith. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. "She's a Sweetheart," Jane Frazee, Larry Parks. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Carolina Blues." Kay Kyser, Ann Miller, Victor Moore. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:35, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:10.

Scollay—"Something for the Boys," Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "Thoroughbreds," Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

State—"Kismet," Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich. 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Missing Juror," Jim Bannon, Janis Carter. 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "Thunder Rock," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—"West Point," "This is America." "Bob Chester," "Screen Snaps," Cartoons, National and War News. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"57,000 Nazis in Moscow." "Rare Birds." "Leon Errol." "Christmas in Sweden." "Dogs at War." "Montana." "Buffalo." World News, color cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Irish Eyes are Smiling." Monty Woolley, Dick Haymes. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "In the Meantime, Darling," Jeanne Crain, Frank Latimore. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Washington Street Olympia — "Something for the Boys," Carmen Miranda. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:40, 9:25. "Thoroughbreds," Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mrs. Parkington." "Brazil." 1:30, 7:30.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Reckless Age."

Regent: "I Love a Soldier." "Louisiana Hayride."

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Since You Went Away." 1:50, 7:50.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Janie." "U-Boat Prisoner." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Laura." "The Merry Monahans."

Coolidge Corner: "Irish Eyes Are Smiling." "In the Meantime, Darling."

Cleveland Circle: "Since You Went Away." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Brazil." "The Conspirators." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Music in Manhattan." 2, 8.

University: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay." 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Barbary Coast Gent." 3:15, 6:25, 9:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Conspirators." "Babes on Swing Street."

Park: "Song of the Open Road." "They Live in Fear."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay. "National Barn Dance." 1:30, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sensations of 1945." "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tall in the Saddle." "Brazil." 1:45, 6:45, 8:15.

MALDEN—Granada: "Irish Eyes are Smiling." "Sergeant Mike."

Mystic: "Dangerous Journey." 1:52, 7, 9:45. "Mr. Winkle Goes to War." 3:30, 8:20.

Maplewood: "Casanova Brown." 3:21, 9:21. "Gildersleeve's Ghost." 2:12, 8:12.

Strand: "Tall in the Saddle." 3:11, 7, 9:55. "In the Meantime, Darling." 1:55, 8:30.

Orpheum: "Arsenic and Old Lace." 3:10, 8:55. "Ride Tenderfoot, Ride." 2:10, 7:55.

MEDFORD — Medford: "Wing and a Prayer." "Big Noise."

Fellsway: "Greenwich Village." "Falcon in Mexico."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Take It or Leave It."

NATICK—Colonial: "Hail the Conquering Hero." "Reckless Age." 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Laura." "Maisie Goes to Reno." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Laura." "That's My Baby."

Alhambra: "My Friend Flicka." "Flight Lieutenant."

Strand: "Irish Eyes Are Smiling." "In the Meantime Darling."

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Rainbow Island." "Step Lively."

Strand: "Roger Touhy, Gangster." "Ladies in Washington."

Capitol and Ball Square: "Marriage is a Private Affair." "The Last Ride."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Man From 'Frisco." "Pardon My Rhythm."

Coolidge: "Bride by Mistake." "Song of the Open Road."

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Laura." "Sergeant Mike."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Marriage Is a Private Affair." "Dumbo." Matinees only: "Dumbo" and "Gildersleeve's Bad Day.")

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Merry Monahans." "Master Race."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Greenwich Village." "Candlelight in Algeria."

Today on Short Waves

London—7:00 p.m.—"Itma" — Christmas number. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—English Period. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.

London—7:45 p. m.—"Starlight." Jack Buchanan. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—London Letter. Macdonald Hastings. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English, 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Queen's Hall Light Orchestra. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

Guatemala—11.00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Today's FM Programs

WGTR-WMTW

6:00 p. m. to 6:30 same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9:30 same as WNAC.
9:30 p. m.—America Dances.
10:00 p. m.—Henry Gladstone, news.
10:15 p. m.—Keys to Melody.
10:30 p. m. to 11 same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Radio Timetable

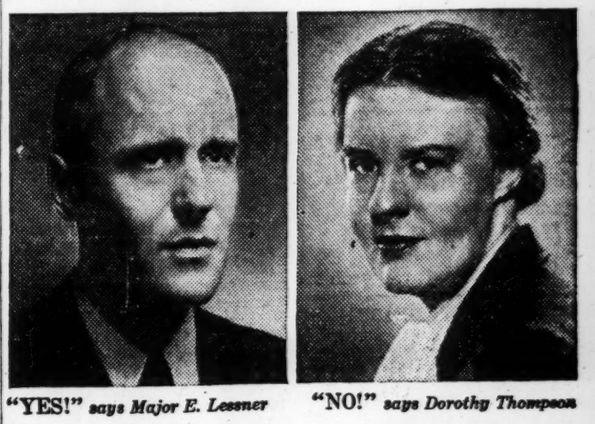
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk	Bob Hanna, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	"Irish Melodies"
3:15 "Tena & Tim": sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Hollywood	WHDH Air Exp. Music	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies": vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Dr.; Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley: Melody in Sky; Songs	Westbrook Van Voorhis	"Backstage Wife": sk	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 Vets' Information	Lullabies; Air Express	Stella Dallas: sketch	**Jane Cowl, talk**	Bob Chester's Orch.
4:30 "Follies" — Evelyn	Newscast	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	"Hop Harrigan": sk.	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:00 Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15 "Evelyn Winters".	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30 Notes for Victory	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45 "Inside MGM"	"Captain Midnight": sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One": news	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 CBS World News	News; "Whose War?"	Embarkation Port Band	"Digest"; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Roundup; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Fred Waring program	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jack Leonard, songs
7:15 Popular music	Fred Waring program	J. W. Vandercook, news	Count Basie's Orch.	News: Tax talk
7:30 "Mr. Keen": dr	Boston Quiz Kids	Bob Burns; Shirley	Confidentially Yours	Something for the Girls
7:45 "Mr. Keen": dr	Boston Quiz Kids	Ross; orch.; guest star	Milt Herth's Trio	Natural science talk
8:00 Suspense; I Lupino,	Dance orchestra	**Frank Morgan; C Daley;**	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Thing of Beauty	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**Erie Blore; Rob Young**	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert melodies
8:30 Death Valley Sheriff; drama; News	**America's Town Meeting 'Should All Germans**	Dinah Shore's Open House; Basil Rathbone	Sammy Kaye's Or; Paul Winchell; J. Mahoney	Tommy Carr's Orch. Irish melodies
9:00 American Red Cross; Vox Pop	**Be Punished for Nazi Crimes & Atrocities?"**	**Bing Crosby Show: Les Paul Trio; Beatrice Kay**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Delius' "Brigg Fair"**
9:15 'Corliss Archer': dr	Bobby Meeker's Orch.	**Joan Davis; Jack Haley;**	"Real Stories"; drama	**Classical Album: Delius' "Brigg Fair"**
9:45 'Corliss Archer': dr	Dance orchestra; drama	**comedy; songs; orch.**	**Licia Albanese; Francesco Valentino; Orch.**	News
10:00 "The First Line":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Abbott & Costello Show	Henry Gladstone, news	Bruins - Chicago Black
10:15 drama; guests	Bos. Symphony Preview	Abbott & Costello Show	"Well-Known People"	Hawks hockey game
10:30 Ray Bloch; Larry	March of Time; drama;	**Rudy Vallee Show: Edith**	Parade; Music Roundup	Hockey game
10:45 Douglas; guest	music; guest speakers	**Gwynn; guests**	Music Roundup; Wither	Frankie Carle's Orch.
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Jazz Album
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	"Radio Newsreel"	Jazz Album
11:30 **Viva America; Pan**	Fishermen's program	**Music in America Cities; orch; soloists**	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 **America Or.; solos**	Dance orchestra; News		Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-860kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Music.	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	News; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news.	
7:30 Music; News	Air Express Music	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Weather	Music; News; Weather.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	[illegible]
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news.	World News Roundup	News service	[illegible]
8:15 Shopping talk	Music of Many Lands	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore: var'ty	Music of Many Lands	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Homemakers Talk; News	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **School of the Air:**	Breakfast Club	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	Quiz show: Fred Lang	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 **This Living World**	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	[illegible]
10:00 'Valiant Lady': sk.	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; [illegible]	[illegible]
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news.	"Yankee Tune Factory"	John Kiley, organist
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason"
11:00 "Amanda": sk.	"Breakfast at Sardi's:	Road of Life": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15 Second Husband	Music; interviews	"Rosemary": sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30 "Bright Horizon"	News commentator	Star Playhouse sketch	Walter Townsend, pianist	John Kiley, organ
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15 "Big Sister": sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	**Nicolas Slonimsky: talk**	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	News; Music Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Home Makers	Marjorie Mills, talk	usical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Harmony Haven"	The Wax Museum	Terry's House Party	News service
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time, with
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Jean Harper; News
2:00 Serial drama	WHDH Air Express	'Guiding Light': drama	Cedric Foster, news	Woody Herman's Orch.
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Harry James' Orch.
2:30 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orchestra	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sammy Kayes' Orch.
2:45 "Perry Mason": sk.	WHDH Studio Orchestra	Betty Crocker	Detective Mysteries: dr.	Rick Conga
3:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	Bob Hanna, songs	"A Woman of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch.	Irish melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"	Musical program	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Air Express": music	'Pepper Young's Family'	"The Smoothies": trio	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Dr.; Help Wanted	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 "Melody in the	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Rose Bowl Kickoff	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15 Sky"; "Lullaby"	Lullabies; Air Express	Luncheon: B. Stern mc	**Jane Cowl: talk**	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:30 "Interview Time"	Newscast	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
4:45 "Follies": Evelyn	"Hop Harrigan"	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Howe, m. c.; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Music Roundup	News service
5:15 Evelyn Winters: sk.	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill'	"Superman": sketch	Round-Up Time
5:45 'Inside MGM': int.	'Captain Midnight': sk.	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Tom Mix": sketch	News service
6:00 News comment	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Lowell Thomas, Or.	News; "Whose War?"	K. Ivers' Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Parade"	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	King Sisters, songs
7:15 George Olson's Or.	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vandercook, news	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger"; dr	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
7:45 soloist; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger"; dr	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall: variety
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	**Stars of the Future: so-**	**Paul Lavalle's Or.; Vivian della Chiesa, guest**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 with Dickie Jones	**loists; Yehudi Menuhin**	**Ed "Archie" Gardner's**	Bobby Norris' Or.; songs	Concert melodies
8:30 "Adventures of the	Famous Jury Trials: dr.	**Show; Gracie Fields**	**'Freedom of Opportuni-**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	Famous Jury Trials: dr.		**ty': drama; guests**	Royal Light Quartet
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Bach.**
9:15 norant"; guest	"Gang Busters"; sketch	M'Gregor; choir; orch.	"Real Stories"; drama	**Preludes and Fugues**
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	**(Nos. 44-46)**
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Show; J. R. King, mc.	**Classical Album**
10:00 Moore - Durante	Earl Godwin, news	**Amos 'n' Andy, comedy**	Network sports	News service
10:15 Show; com; music	Dance orchestra	**Amos 'n' Andy, comedy**	Network sports	Dean Hudson's Orch.
10:30 **Stage Door Canteen**	The Symphonette, with	Bill Stern, guest	Network sports	Merle Pitts' Orch.
10:45 **Stage Door Canteen**	M. Piastro, conductor	**Rep B Hays & W E Judd**	Network sports	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:00 News; Weather	News; Sports news	News; E. N. Eddy	News service	Ray Noble's Orch.
11:15 Unrationed Jam	Dance orchestra	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:30 Dance orchestra	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Dance orchestra	Dance orchestra; News	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; News

Should *all* Germans be punished for Nazi crimes and atrocities?



"YES!" *says Major E. Lessner* **"NO!"** *says Dorothy Thompson*

Are all Germans basically barbarians, or just the Nazis? Tonight, on America's Town Meeting, authorities come to grips over this stirring issue. "Punish all Germans for Nazi Crimes!" says Major Erwin Lessner, author of "Phantom Victory—The Fourth Reich." "Punish only the Nazis!" pleads Dorothy Thompson, famed columnist and commentator. What do *you* think? Hear *both* sides tonight on ***America's Town Meeting, sponsored by The Reader's Digest, 8:30 P. M., E.W.T., Blue Network.***

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
HURRY! HURRY! LAST 2 DAYS!
Ronald COLMAN
Marlene DIETRICH
"KISMET"
plus "The Missing Juror"
STARTS SATURDAY
The love story behind the greatest story of our time!
MGM's "THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO"
A MERVYN LeROY PRODUCTION with
Van JOHNSON • Robert WALKER
and
Spencer TRACY
as LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES H. DOOLITTLE
Plus NEW YEAR'S EVE
CONTINUOUS SHOWS at both theatres
Starting at 12 Midnight at regular Loew prices

KEITH MEMORIAL
2ND GREAT WEEK
BOB HOPE
In Samuel Goldwyn's
"The PRINCESS and the PIRATE"
CO-STARRING MY PAL WOLF
IN TECHNICOLOR

EXETER KEN 7067
HELD THRU SAT.!
Irene Dunne Charles Boyer
TOGETHER AGAIN
OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY
Sun. "LAURA"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alan LADD • Loretta YOUNG
"AND NOW TOMORROW"
plus "DOUBLE EXPOSURE"

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Ann SPERIDAN • Alexis SMITH
"THE DOUGHGIRLS"
plus "SHE'S A SWEETHEART"

UPTOWN Hunt. & Mass. Aves. Very Popular Prices
Monty Woolley - June Haver
"IRISH EYES ARE SMILING"
Jeanne Crain
"IN THE MEANTIME, DARLING"

TIME SAYS: "As Stirring a Film as Ever Reached the Timid Screen" NOW
THUNDER ROCK
FIRST N. E. STARRING
STRAND
HUNTINGTON AVE.
BARBARA MULLEN
MICHAEL REDGRAVE
Story of JENNIE

SOUTH STATION 2½ HOUR PROGRAM
THIS IS AMERICA
(WEST POINT)
B29'S OVER TOKYO

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • EVES. 8:30 (INC. SUN.) | MATINEES WED.-SAT.-SUN.
PAUL SMALL presents
LOU HOLTZ • BENNY FIELDS • TONY & SALLY DeMARCO
STAR TIME
Seats Now for New Year's Eve Midnite Show

WILBUR • EVES. 8:30 | MATS. TODAY AND SAT.
MADGE KENNEDY
America's Beloved Comedienne
Brief Holiday
A New Comedy by GRETCHEN FINLETTER with HARRY BANNISTER and BORIS B. MARSHALOV

PLYMOUTH--Eves. 8:30--Mat. Today
"MARY ASTOR IS COMPLETELY CHARMING" —ELLIOT NORTON, POST
"MANY HAPPY RETURNS"
MARY ASTOR with NEIL HAMILTON
REX O'MALLEY

COPLEY — LAST 4 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. SAT.
ROY P. STECKLER presents
THE YOUNG KNOW BEST
A New Romantic Comedy by Arndt Giusti
with RALPH FORBES
Barbara Robbins • Lynne Carter • Donald Murphy

OPERA HOUSE EVES. 8:30 (Inc. Sun.) MATS. TODAY & SAT.
SEATS NOW
SUNDAY EVE. at 8:30
Seats on Sale at Box Office & Wilbur Theatre for All Perfs. Thru Jan. 6.
JANE WITHERS • EDDIE FOY Jr. • JUNE KNIGHT
in DAVID WOLPER'S
GLAD TO SEE YOU

BOSTON
NO SHOW TONIGHT (Bruins Hockey)
ICE CAPADES of 1945
NOW thru JAN. 10
RES. SEATS $1.20 - $1.80
$2.40 - $3.60, Tax Included
MATS. SATS. & SUNS. Eves. 8:30—Mats. 2:30
SPECIAL MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY
No Show Tonight or Jan. 2 (Bruins Hockey)
Tickets on Sale
Jordan's, Filene's, Arena
Mail orders now with check or money order
No Phone Orders
COMPANY of 152
BOSTON GARDEN

BOSTON (CONCERTS)
SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:30
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor

AARON RICHMOND announces
NOTICE ARTUR
RUBINSTEIN
"Most exciting pianist of our times."—Time Mag.
POSTPONED TO WED. EVE., MAR. 7
Use Jan. 7 Tickets on above date.
REMAINING TICKETS at SYMPHONY HALL

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Holland Relief Volunteers Start Drive for Blankets

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

To help General Eisenhower fulfill his promise of 1,000,000 blankets for the people in the liberated part of Holland, Boston's Women Volunteers for Holland Relief are today canvassing individuals and relief agencies. They welcome this opportunity, for as their Chairman, Mrs. Jacobus Langendoen, says: "It is good to be able to do something specific to help our families and friends over there and to know that they will get it soon."

Shipping space has already been arranged, and Boston friends of Holland have until January 5 to do what they can to supply the needed shipment. The appeal to assist the General was received by the New York headquarters of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, which telephoned the Boston Branch yesterday.

Already the Arlington Allied War Relief has sent a donation and is putting an advertisement in the local paper. The Christian Science War Relief Committee has promised 1,000 new blankets. Interested persons in Needham have taken up a collection, while a sewing group at Lever Brothers in Cambridge is collecting both money and blankets. One of the first individuals to get a check to the headquarters at 555 Boylston Street was Mrs. William Phillips of Beverly, whose husband has been until recently a political adviser to General Eisenhower. Twenty-five Dutch friends whom Mrs. Langendoen reached by telephone have already purchased new blankets and had them sent to New York.

Speed is essential if the desperate plight of these brave people is to be relieved, according to Mrs. Langendoen. General Eisenhower has promised the blankets "as soon as possible" and Boston members of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund are losing no time in doing their part to bring that promise to pass.

Blankets in good condition are eagerly awaited at 555 Boylston Street, but donations of money will be equally welcome for the Women Volunteers have already arranged to purchase new blankets from a Boston wholesaler who still has some available at $3.75 each.

Animal Movies

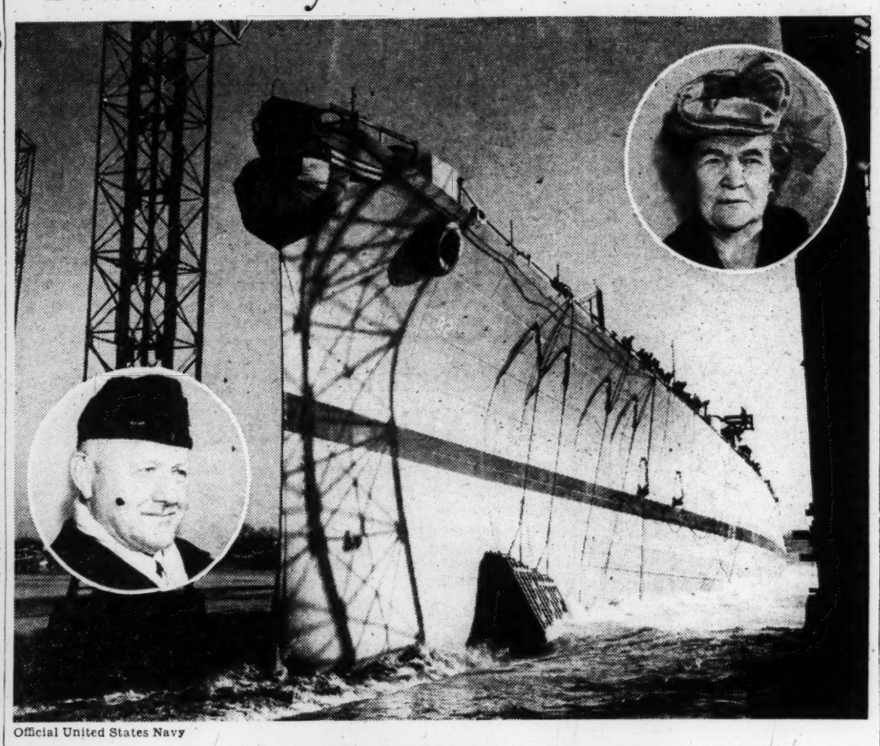
So far as he knows, Howard Cleves, who delighted young and old alike at yesterday's fourth Morning of Diversion program, is the only wild-life photographer who has made moving pictures of animals at night. One curious thing about nocturnal animals, according to Mr. Cleves, is that they are not very sensitive to artificial light, and this fact permits him to get very close to them with his battery of lights without frightening them from their nightly activities.

Observation of the reaction of animals to automobile headlights was what convinced Mr. Cleves that he would have no trouble taking movies if he could devise some way of getting the light where he wanted it—which might be hundreds of miles from any transmission line. After proving that the nocturnal animals in his own backyard on Staten Island had little objection to having their pictures taken, he invested in a portable gasoline generator and other equipment which enable him to penetrate into deep forests, swamps, or caves, carrying his kleig lights with him. He calls himself the "human chandelier."

Mr. Cleves' film reveals the midnight habits of many wood and water creatures, including rabbits, deer, fox, black bears, raccoons, porcupines, blue herons, ducks, bats, flying squirrels, and many more. One of his most interesting sequences shows the cicada or locust stepping out of its outgrown coat or shell. These shells which are such a common find are always discarded at night.

Mr. Cleves feels it is important to show young people how much more entertaining it is to study wild animals than to kill them. Certainly his own two sons, who figure in his films, have long since learned this lesson. They and also Mrs. Cleves have a wonderful time helping their father find his camera subjects. At the age of six, one of the boys was so delighted with a brood of baby beavers that he wanted to take one to bed with him—and did. P. S. The beaver was safely returned to its own home next morning.

Down the Ways Goes U. S. S. Providence



Official United States Navy

New Light Cruiser Makes 47th Quincy Launching in 1944

One of the 10,000-ton, flush-decked Cleveland class, the U. S. S. Providence, launched at the Quincy shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today, is fourth to bear the name of Rhode Island's Capital. Inset in upper right shows Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, mother of Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of Providence, who sponsored the warship. Lower left inset shows Rear Admiral Felix Gygax, commandant of the First Naval District.

Light Cruiser Providence Is Now in Water

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—The Light Cruiser Providence—the fourth vessel so named—was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel Company shipyard, the thirty-seventh vessel sent down the ways at that plant in 1944.

Mrs. Mary A. Roberts, of 234 Irving Avenue, Providence, R. I., mother of Mayor Dennis J. Roberts of that city, sponsored the craft named after the city of Providence.

The new warship will carry six-inch, five-inch, and smaller dual purpose and anti-aircraft guns. She is a sister ship of the Vincennes, Pasadena, Springfield, and Topeka, all recently built at the Bethlehem yard.

Many cruisers of the same type have been built recently, or are still under construction; some, begun as cruisers, have been turned into aircraft carriers.

The 10,000-ton Providence is flush-decked and is equipped with catapult observation planes. She has geared turbines driving four propellers and is capable of 35 knots.

Three sailing vessels, which participated in the Revolutionary War, bore the name Providence.

Two Boston Buyers Bid Successfully In Small Vessel Sale

Two men from Metropolitan Boston were among the 17 successful high bidders for as many small vessels, recently sold by sealed bids to the War Shipping Administration at Washington, it was learned here today.

The 17 small craft are part of a group of 26 advertised for sale by the WSA. Bids opened Nov. 28. Bids for the remaining nine vessels were not considered to represent the net worth of the craft, and the WSA is negotiating with bidders on those nine boats regarding possible revisions.

Successful bidder for the yacht Kite of nine gross tons, 57 feet long and built in 1927, was William M. Handley of Boston who bid $500. Prescott F. Wied of Somerville, got the gas yacht Mildred of nine gross tons, 32 feet long and built in 1939, for $1,080.

Freedom From Doubt Is Urged In Chungking as Fifth in Order

"Freedom from doubt about the intentions of a fellow-nation" is the "Fifth Freedom" which the Chungking Christian Council suggests adding to the much discussed Four Freedoms. This is included in a statement just brought from China by Rowland M. Cross, Congregational missionary who, for the past year, has, at the request of the Chinese, served as Secretary of Postwar Planning under the National Christian Council of China.

The statement was written, for the most part, by Chinese laymen. It points out "the folly of self-centered isolationism and indifference as well as the futility of half-heartedness which has unfortunately characterized the efforts of nations to organize for peace and security between World Wars I and II."

The Christians of Chungking, says Mr. Cross, recognize fully in their statement the economic maladjustments causing so much conflict, the need of beginning reforms "at home," and the still greater need "for world citizens bred in the Christian doctrine of the brotherhood of man." Realistically, they advocate the building of a world organization "sufficiently powerful at once to destroy and to forestall aggressions," and in this machinery they see the "freedom-loving nations" having "an equal voice," and "democratic principles the ruling spirit."

The document states: "The world is waiting for the united voice of the Church to proclaim the living significance of Jesus' message to a suffering world."

Welfare Study To Be Directed By Hingham Man

Robert M. Prouty of Hingham will head a committee just formed by the Massachusetts Civic League to consider public welfare problems, especially in the field of old age assistance.

Mr. Prouty, who has just completed work on the Special Recess Commission Studying the Old Age Assistance Law, declared today that his committee probably would consist of seven members, drawn from all parts of the Commonwealth, and that its first concern would be the study of the recommendations made by the Recess Commission and of the several old age assistance bills likely to come before the Legislature this session.

Mr. Prouty is Chairman of the Hingham Board of Public Welfare. He believes Massachusetts has one of the best old age assistance laws in the country, but that its administration could be greatly simplified and improved.

Office Managers' Group To Hold Dinner-Meeting

Office layout and planning will be discussed at a meeting of the Boston Chapter, National Office Managers Association, in Schrafft's restaurant, West Street, tonight. A dinner at 6 o'clock will precede the meeting.

Speakers will be Carlton E. Clift, assistant manager of planning of a Boston insurance company, and George Vinton, special eastern representative of an office equipment organization.

☆

Wishing All Our Friends and Patrons a Happy and Pleasant Holiday Season

Radlo's Gowns

CLARENDON ST. 236 Newbury St.

BOSTON, MASS

More Teamwork in the Industries Urged on Management and Workers

Teamwork in industry, comparable to the superb teamwork among our fighting men, today was advocated by John W. Stokes, Management Consultant and President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, in an address before members of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine this noon.

He pointed out that, while great forward steps have been made during the war years in the physical efficiency of manufacturing plants, management has been slow to recognize the tremendous possibilities which can be brought about through the wholehearted co-operation of workers and management.

A broader understanding on the part of management of workers as individuals and in social groups was advocated by Mr. Stokes. He stated that absenteeism and labor turn-over are interrelated, and often depend upon personal situations on the job.

Stressing the importance of the first-line supervisor as a leader rather than a "driver," he cited recent research in industry showing that the best foremen are those who have a keen awareness of the feelings and sentiments of the workers. He also urged better lines of communication between management and employees, and cited numerous illustrations out of his own experience as a consultant to show how this is being accomplished.

Both the demand for greater war production at the moment and the need for employment of returning service men in the months ahead will require better understanding all around, he stated, which will lead to improved overall teamwork.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Tonight

Leo Litwin will give a free piano recital in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Friday

The New England Museum of Natural History will show free motion pictures entitled "Winter Wonderland," "Common Animals," and "Sheep Dog," at 3 p. m.

"French Impressionists" is the subject of a free lecture by Miss Eleanor Randall in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Saturday

Mrs. Mary Sayward will lecture on "Egyptian Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Museum Treasures" and at 3 p. m. Miss Dorothea Hanwell will speak on "Chinese Dance Motives." All are free to the public.

Miss Alfrieda M. Mosher will be the guest at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon at 1 p. m. Her subject will be "What Other People Do At Christmas." The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture free.

A free recital will be given by Ruth Winston, soprano, and Hazel Hallett, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Baldwin
TODAY'S GREAT PIANO

176 BOYLSTON ST.
Hancock 2252

DR. KOUSSEVITZKY, conductor of the Boston Symphony, says:
"A truly orchestral tone—round, full and of magnificent resonance."
CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Motorists Warned On Registration

Motor vehicles not registered for 1945 cannot be driven legally after midnight Dec. 31, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Rudolph F. King warned Massachusetts car owners today.

The Registrar pointed out that cars unregistered for 1945 are uninsured after midnight Dec. 31 and that the owner or operator of such a vehicle would be "practically without civil right in the event of a mishap." It is also illegal to drive a car registered for next year but not for 1944 before midnight Dec. 31, Mr. King said. Minimum fine for driving an unregistered car is $100, he added.

Plows Clear New England Snow Blanket

By the Associated Press

Most of New England was coated with fresh snow today and highway conditions were made hazardous by a storm that left freezing slush on hundreds of miles of southern and coastal roads.

In northern and western sections snowplows struggled to keep traffic moving over highways piled with drifts by increasing winds.

Falling temperatures, clearing weather, and strong winds were forecast for all New England states by the Boston Weather Bureau.

Southern Maine measured the season's heaviest snow, a nine-inch accumulation. Freezing rain fell in some Maine areas, making travel more dangerous, and in others there was an ice-coating beneath the new snow. Nevertheless, trains and busses were nearly on schedule.

Snowfall ranging up to eight inches was reported in parts of New Hampshire. Roads were being plowed but many were very slippery and temperatures were far below freezing.

A light fall of snow that was followed by rain and colder weather left freezing slush and ice on roads in eastern Massachusetts and in parts of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Parts of Cape Cod and other southern coastal areas escaped freezing weather, although roads were wet.

From the warmer coastal areas, the snow blanket increased in depth to the north and westward across southern New England. State Police Barracks in western Massachusetts reported highway plows were struggling with 7 to 10 inches of drifting snow on slippery roads. As far east as Worcester County, the State Police reported a seven-inch snowfall, high winds, and temperatures in the low 20's.

Main roads in Massachusetts and New Hampshire generally were open as the day advanced, but sanders had to be sent out to combat slippery conditions.

The Boston Weather Bureau reported that "snow was continuing heavily this forenoon in northern and eastern Maine, but was expected to cease there by early afternoon." Official reports of snowfall of eight to 10 inches were received from parts of all three northern New England states.

Storm warnings remained displayed along the New England coast today for strong northwest winds with gales just off shore.

"This same wind condition over the interior," the Weather Bureau said, "will cause drifting snow in many sections but winds will dimish tonight."

Traffic crawled on Connecticut's highways today. State Police and State Highway Department officials reported all roads, including Merritt Parkway, "extremely slippery."

The storm swept up from the Ohio Valley and enveloped the Atlantic Coast last night. The center passed Boston early today and was reported moving north northeastward toward Maine.

Southern areas received only a light coating. North Truro on Cape Cod reported one inch of snow, Providence, R. I., three inches, New Haven, Conn., two inches, and Hartford, Conn., five inches.

Time-and-Half Pay Jan. 1

War work on New Year's Day draws time and a half but no more in overtime pay, George H. Foley, Regional Attorney for the United States Department of Labor, pointed out today.

Reorganization First Job Of Connecticut Legislature

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28—One of the first jobs the Connecticut General Assembly will find when it convenes on Jan. 3 will be the long-needed but doubtless disagreeable task of reorganizing itself. The Legislative Council, working in the 18-month interim since the last session, has outlined a plan of reorganization that is ready for immediate action. The time to put a large part of the program into effect will be on the opening day of the session before any other business is transacted.

Legislative rules govern the mechanics of law making, and these rules are the point of attack of the Legislative Council. Reforms will have to be made before the session gets too far along on the old familiar path.

Lightening the work of the Judiciary Committee is one of the important proposals of the Council. While committee members would welcome this suggestion, they will be quick to realize also that a lighter load means less authority and power than they have been accustomed to.

The Judiciary Committee, in practice, has taken for itself every bill that involved political patronage as well as all those dealing with the courts, with criminal law, or in which the legislative leaders saw administration policy involved. Party leaders in both houses have automatically been members of the committee.

The result has been that the Judiciary Committee had many more measures than any other committee to consider, has given scant attention to many of them, and is always the last committee to finish its work. In the 1943 session the Judiciary Committee had 954 bills. Other committees averaged no more than 30 and some of them had fewer than a dozen.

The Legislative Council proposes that bills be better distributed among existing committees, and that five new committees be set up to share the Judiciary's work. These are committees on veterans' affairs, liquor control, elections, licensed occupations and public personnel. If the proposal is adopted the Judiciary Committee will be back on something approaching a par with other legislative groups.

Inauguration Tickets

Tickets will be required this year to see Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin inaugurated for his third term. In other years as many as 1,500 persons have crowded into the Hall of the House at the State Capitol for the ceremonies on the opening day of the General Assembly. The Hartford circus fire has influenced Connecticut thinking to the point where the attendance will be limited this year.

Talk for Editors

Visiting Connecticut to talk to editors of newspapers and radio program managers, on the invitation of Governor Baldwin, Brig. Gen. H. F. Safford of the Ordnance Department, Washington, asked that all idle production equipment be put to work to meet the stepped-up demands of the armed forces. "The tempo of the war is quickening, the fury more devastating," said General Safford.

Ennis Shifts Jobs

William G. Ennis moved from the War Manpower Commisison to a job as Deputy State Labor Commissioner at $7,000 a year. Mr. Ennis had been area director for the WMC in Hartford.

Hurley Confirmed

Former Gov. Robert A. Hurley, his appointment confirmed by the U. S. Senate, left for Washington to be Chairman of the Surplus Property Disposal Board. He said there would be full publicity on the Board's activities.

New Water Source

Water from the new Barkhamsted Reservoir, built three years ago and filling ever since, is now supplying water to the city of Hartford for the first time. The old Nepaug Reservoir, extremely low, will have a chance to fill in turn.

Jamaican Labor

The number of Jamaican laborers in Connecticut war industry will be doubled early in January when 400 men are scheduled to arrive for employment in hard-pressed Waterbury ammunition factories. There are 400 now working in the State. The Meriden Housing Authority, on the ground that war production has priority over neighborhood wishes, has opened dormitories there for 150 Jamaicans. Neighbors had protested.

THANKS FOR HELPING ON LONG DISTANCE

All of us in the telephone business appreciate your help and patience during the Christmas rush on Long Distance.

We hope you'll try to keep the lines clear on New Year's, too. Many important calls will be going over Long Distance that day.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Untapped European Oil Areas Seen Aid to Postwar Economy

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28—A striking postwar increase in European oil production which can have important consequences for economic developments on this continent was recently forecast by Dr. G. M. Lees, chief geologist to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

Dr. Lees in his speech to the Oil Industry Club, concentrated mainly upon the potentialities of Europe, excluding the U. S. S. R., normally the most important oil consuming area of the world. Prewar Europe's demands, including bunker fuel, amounted to 38,000,000 tons annually and only about 20 per cent was from local sources, a situation which has long been accepted as inevitable but which Dr. Lees considers can now be much revised as a result of increasing geological knowledge.

Prospective Regions

Productive or prospective oil regions in Europe, according to Dr. Lees, range from the Black Sea, near the southern tip of the Transylvanian Alps and the lower Danube, in Romania, around the Carpathians through Poland, north Germany, Holland, Denmark, and across the English Channel to east southeast England.

Large sections of this area, especially in the Baltic coastal zones of Poland, Germany, and Denmark, are still very largely undeveloped though potentially oil-bearing regions.

The main area of production in central Europe, the Vienna Basin with Zistersdorf as the center of present production but with links to the northeastern extremities of the Alps and the western spurs of the Carpathians as well as extensions into the southeast, is said to promise good results.

In southwest Hungary at Budafapuszta (Lispe) valuable results are already reported. The rich natural gas fields of Translvania also probably will contain oil deposits within the area north of the Ploesti oil fields. And in Albania, where experiments have been carried out by the British and Italians between the two world wars, it is expected that the output can be increased.

Production Figures

Of greater immediate importance are figures of changes in crude oil production of European countries between 1938 and 1943, for the latter year's figures are estimates.

Romania still leads, but whereas in 1938 it accounted for 82.6 per cent of the total, it was only 58.1 per cent in 1943 and Romanian production has fallen by more than 1,000,000 tons.

Germany, on the other hand, increased its production during these years from 52,000 to 900,000 metric tons.

Austria is standing out as the country with the greatest increase. Production in 1938 was only 57,000 metric tons, but in five years it had increased to 1,375,000, that is, from .7 to 15.2 per cent.

Of the European total, Hungary's output also increased during this period from 43,000 to 750,000 tons.

These statistics for Austria and Hungary indicate the importance of their output to the German war machine, especially after Romania had withdrawn from the war, and therefore the significance of the present Russian advances in Hungary and what the loss of the Austrian oil fields would mean to the Germans.

Britain, according to these figures, produced last year 100,000 tons.

Europe's total crude oil production which was just over 8,000,000 tons in 1938 increased to over 9,000,000 for last year.

Such expansion, according to Dr. Lees, indicates promise for longer-term results.

Regarding the Nazis search for oil, he considers the German drilling process too orthodox and their explorations not venturing far from known deposit areas though "experience in the international field has shown over and over again how important is the speculative wildcatter in oil discovery."

Discoveries made in Europe, Dr. Lees maintains, have been hitherto obstructed by discouraging mining laws, nationalism, excessive taxation, and currency regulations contrasted with the freedom given to private enterprise in the United States.

U. S.-Britain Check Soviet Oil Activities

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 28

The United States and Great Britain are asking Russia to explain in detail the removal of equipment from the oil fields of Romania to the Soviet Union.

Officials here said no criticism of Russia's action in seizing the equipment is implied. Washington and London are merely trying to get at the facts of a very confused situation, it was explained.

Yanks Have Word for It: 'Nuts'

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES, Dec. 28 (AP)—When the German commander sent over his ultimatum, dated Dec. 22, to the besieged American troops in Bastogne, he gave the Americans two hours in which to decide. The reply came in 30 minutes.

The ultimatum said:

"To the U. S. A. commander of the encircled town of Bastogne: The fortune of war is changing. This time U. S. A. forces in and near Bastogne have been encircled by strong German armored units. More German armored units have crossed the River Ourthe near Mourtheuville, have taken Marche and reached St. Hubert by passing through Homores-Sibret-Tillet. Libramont is in our hands.

"There is only one possibility to save the troops from total annihilation: that is honorable surrender. In order to think it over the term of two hours will be granted, beginning with the presentation of this note."

"To the German commander," said the American reply. "N u t s!" The last word was double-spaced, underlined, and followed by an exclamation point.

Underestimate of Nazi Arms By Allies Blamed in Setback

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—An outright underestimation of German striking power, coupled with either a failure to learn of, or to appreciate, Field Marshal Gerd von Rundstedt's mobile reserve movements behind the lines, appeared more than ever today to be the major factors behind this first serious Allied setback since the successful invasion of Europe.

That would seem to place the responsibility for the Nazi breakthrough high up in the Allied staff and to suggest that any important shakeup in the command — none has materialized as yet — would amount to finding a scapegoat.

However, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has shown no inclination to hunt for scapegoats. In this respect it can be recalled that the Allied commander displayed square-fisted directness in supporting his generals right down the line from Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery on back in the days when slow progress around Caen brought some public criticism of his British colleague.

It is clear that the Allied command was caught napping more by the force of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's blow than by the fact one was delivered. All of which makes it seem quite certain that someone somewhere made the grievous military mistake of underestimating the enemy.

De Gaulle Offers Olive Branch To Deputies in Pétain's Camp

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Intervening in an Assembly debate on behalf of State Minister Jules Jeanneney, former President of the prewar Senate, Gen. Charles de Gaulle held out the olive branch yesterday to members of the old Chamber of Deputies who followed Marshal Philippe Pétain to Vichy until "things became clearer."

By implication, the chief of the Provisional Government absolved all Frenchmen who followed Marshal Pétain in good faith.

An Assemblyman was attacking M. Jeanneney for having permitted introduction of "an anti-Republican" motion before the National Assembly at Vichy in his role of presiding officer. General de Gaulle, who was following the discussion with interest, rose to the defense.

"At Vichy, most everyone at first thought he was serving his country and democracy according to his conscience," he said. "The real responsibilities date from the moment when things were clear and definite and you know that very well."

General de Gaulle added that he did not doubt that members of the National Assembly who voted extraordinary powers to Marshal Pétain thought they were serving the nation's best interests. His remarks, regarded as opening the door for readmission to the Assembly of those who voted in favor of Marshal Pétain in 1940, were applauded.

Frenchmen being held in internment camps or jails on suspicion of pro-Nazi activities now total 32,000, Minister of Interior Tixier told the Consultative Assembly.

Of the total held, M. Tixier admitted that 5,000 cases have not yet been investigated. They are being held on general charges without any examination yet as to their guilt, he said.

The Minister added that it was necessary to restrict the orders of internment and said the regional commissioners had been so instructed in an effort to avoid arbitrary arrests.

The Minister said that some "fifth columnists" recently had parachuted into the Paris region, but that none had done any damage. In more than 2,000 cases of suspected espionage, the police have arrested 1,300 German and French spies, he said.

Allies Revising Calculations Of Force Needed to Beat Nazis

Continued from Page 1

knows—involved in leaving one sector of the line weak in order that others might be strong.

The Germans knew this and hit a weak spot so hard that the Allied offensive was turned to a defensive one over night.

Because the Germans are playing for time, the Allies are playing for speed. But since the price of this increases in direct proportion with it, up to a certain point, there has to be a build-up sufficient to take care of the rapid depletion. And that takes time—especially if the armies concerned have communication lines as long and difficult as those of the Allies in western Europe today.

The desire for speed and ability to produce it with available resources have obviously been confused behind misleading forecasts in Allied circles to the effect that the war's end could be expected this year.

The value of correct anticipation in a tactical sense is shown by the way the Germans drove a large wedge into the Allied line just when the Allies were about to intensify their offensive efforts.

The effect of this on Allied plans for the winter is too obvious to need stressing but it is worth noting that while the Germans knew where and when to strike there is no sign that the Allies knew where and when the blow was coming.

For five days before the Germans launched their attack, visibility was poor.

Indeed, for three days, fog gave the enemy greater freedom for troop movements than he had enjoyed for a very long time. Observation from reconnaissance aircraft and strafing from fighter bombers was virtually impossible.

Deductions in connection with the German military situation are hard to make accurately — in a wider sense than in regard to troop dispositions. For instance, it is easy to overestimate the effects on the battlefield itself of strategic bombing upon German war production.

Some of the material with which the Nazis are fighting now — the Royal Tiger Tank, for example—compares most favorably with what the Americans or British are using. The military direction of Germany's forces has been very skillful. And the continued fighting quality of the regular troops has been evidenced by the stubborn fashion with which they held up the Allied advance and by the vigor put into the German counteroffensive before this entered a relatively static phase while supplies were brought up.

These factors have to be taken into account in order to preserve an accurate perspective of the situation in western Europe and appreciate what the Allies are up against as the enemy seeks to deprive them of offensive power.

The Allies are fighting fiercely to turn the heavy German thrust to its own advantage. It isn't doubted that they can do this. But it may not be a quick job. And when the Allied offensive starts rolling again it would seem wiser not to expect that it will be a quick job either.

If unjustified assurances about the brief future and duration of the war have led to a slackening of the productive effort, implied by supply shortages recently disclosed, the trend of events now should provide essential corrective stimulus.

It should also compel closer unity between the Allies in a period of deferred hope which the Germans desire to prolong in a belief that a military stalemate will aggravate political and other differences of their enemies and lead to the Allies wearying of an attacking role before Germany is prostrated by a defensive one.

In short, the German counteroffensive in western Europe is a timely warning for the need of a big collective effort on the battle fronts and home fronts, too.

1940 Campaign in Reverse: Reich Gains Time for Attack

Continued from Page 1

ler completed the conquest of France.

Now let us look at 1944. After the battle of the Falaise pocket, the German armies of the West were broken and scattered. River lines of the Seine and the Somme had not sufficed to halt the victorious Allied armies. But—it seems to me—France once more beckoned, this time to a liberating instead of to a conquering army.

The whole weight of Allied might was not thrown in for final destruction of the German field forces. Much of it was dispersed to effect the release of France and to give French forces of liberation an opportunity of freeing their own Capital.

Like Britain in 1940, Germany in 1944 was given time to regain its balance. The broken field formations were reformed with surprising speed. Heinrich Himmler, Gestapo chief, organized his Volkssturm and his Volksgrenadiers. And despite almost unceasing air attacks on industrial Germany, new and more powerful tanks had time to roll off assembly lines of German factories.

Peace Final Goal

It is easy enough to say that both in 1940 and 1944 political considerations prevented armed forces from completing their victories. But war is only a continuation of diplomacy by violent means. A battle is not an end in itself but a means of achieving a political advantage for the subsequent making of peace.

It is a military dictum that pursuit of a beaten enemy must be ruthlessly continued without regard to weariness of man or beast. History can point to many an occasion, however, in which political considerations have called a halt too soon and saved an enemy from complete disaster.

Can I cite a better example than the end of World War I?

Drive to Complete Victory

It is, perhaps, some satisfaction that each side has been guilty in the present struggle. But let us take warning. When Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt is halted, we must go right on to a knockout.

German field forces must be destroyed beyond any possibility of revival.

We must not turn aside for any other considerations whatever.

Neither the lure of Luxemburg nor the beckoning of Berlin must be allowed to deflect our armies and air forces from the pursuit of the last remnants of the armies of the Reich.

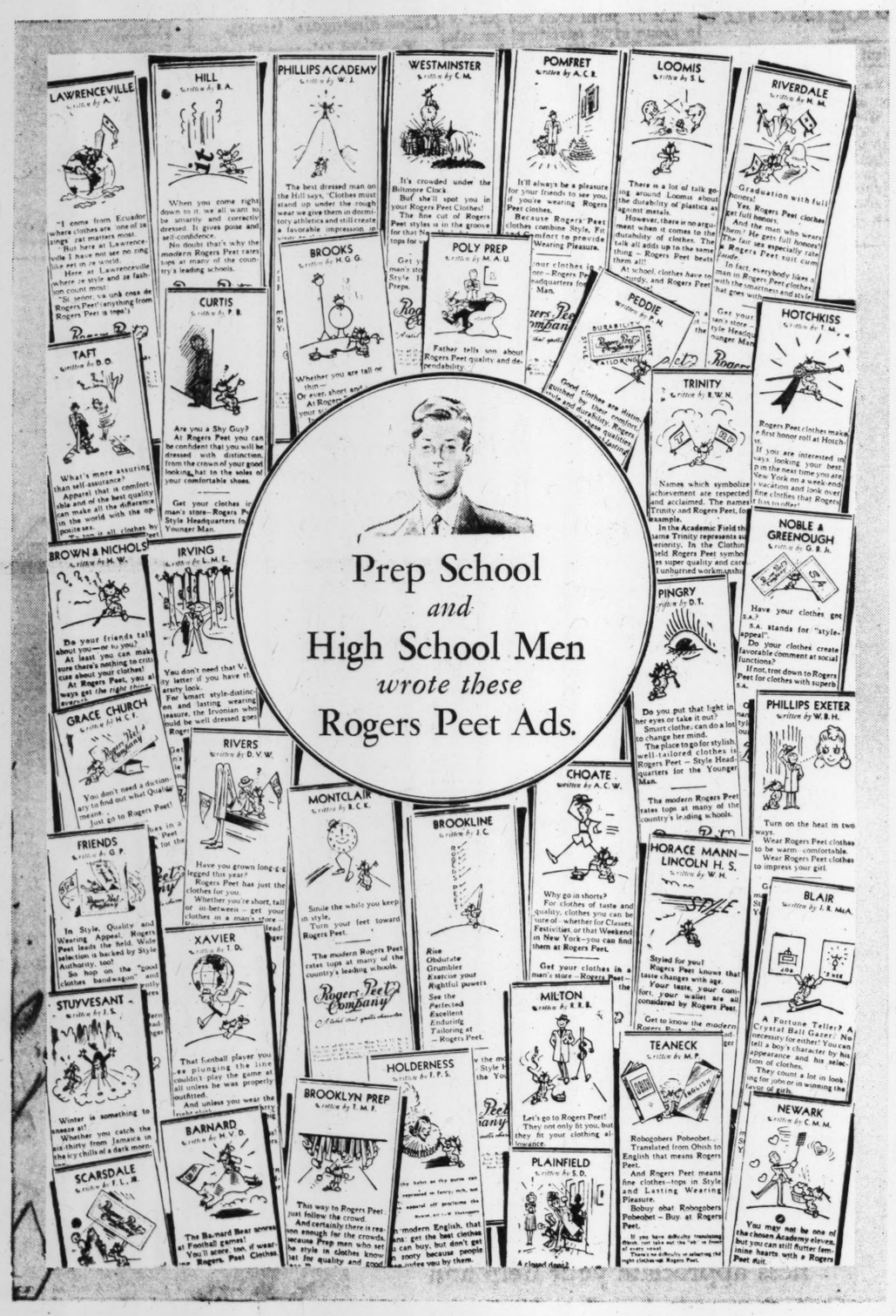
Southern Colonels Bow To War Needs in Florida

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 28 (AP)—Gov.-elect Millard Caldwell is going to pass up an old southern custom and not appoint any honorary colonels to his staff—for a while at least.

"Because of the present war situation, it seems appropriate to postpone action until we are a little farther out of the woods," he said.

Retiring Gov. Spessard Holland appointed about 400 colonels—but specifically requested that they refrain from using the title or wearing uniforms. Commissions in the State Militia are issued to the honorary colonels.

The *modern* Rogers Peet rates tops at many of the country's leading schools!



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Happy New Year to you one and all!
THE HUB
BALTIMORE—CHARLES—FAYETTE

Failure to Hit Nazis 'on Nose' Flayed by 1918 Chief of Staff

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Gen. Peyton C. March deplored yesterday what he termed the Allied failure to hit the advancing German armies "on the nose."

The World War I Chief of Staff also:

1. Declared a complete breakdown in Allied military intelligence preceded the Nazi counter-offensive.

2. Intimated that talk of "unconditional surrender" had hampered military operations.

3. Expressed doubt that Russia would join in the war against Japan.

One year ago, he said the Germans wouldn't be beaten in 1944.

You could almost hear the expression on his face today, his 80th anniversary. It said "hah!"

And the way Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundsted has been pushing the Allies back, General March won't even predict victory for the Allies in 1945. He'll only go so far as to say the Germans are going to lose, some time.

The Japanese are even tougher, he said.

Hitler Blamed

General March said that one reason the Allied military intelligence "broke down completely" is Hitler himself.

"In the other countries, we depended a lot on the underground for invaluable information. Hitler got rid of all such elements in Germany itself. He has a homogeneous nation."

General March won't accept the theory that the weather interferes in such operations.

He says it's high time we stop blaming the weather and the terrain.

"I never saw it snow on one side and not on the other. . . ."

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's statement that the war in Europe could be won by Christmas "if everyone does his part" was "too iffy" and never should have been made, General March added. It just wasn't "in the cards."

'Unconditional Surrender' Hit

"All this talk of unconditional surrender and what we're going to do to them hasn't been very helpful to us," he declared.

The Japanese will be even more of a problem on their home soil, General March predicted.

In doubting that Russia ever will get into the war against Japan, he said:

"I suppose this Government is trying to get Siberian bases and this was the year when we were in the best position to demand them. But don't forget that Stalin once told a Japanese, 'I am an Asiatic too.'"

Cairo Trial Holds Mideast Key

JERUSALEM, Dec. 22. Delayed. (AP)—The impending trial in Cairo of two Jewish terrorists charged with the Nov. 6 assassination of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister for the Middle East, is regarded in Palestine by responsible Jews and Arabs alike as holding political potentialities for the whole Middle East.

Egyptian authorities are expected to begin the trial before the first of the year.

Jews here, especially the ardent Zionists, have expressed a hope that the reason which motivated two Sternists to kill the British diplomate will be fully brought to light in order that Zionists as a whole will be exonerated of any suspicion of complicity in the eyes of the world.

Nobody has condemned the crime and the general policy of terrorism practiced by members of the Stern gang more strongly than the Zionists. Hence, they hope the trial will not be confined to the physical facts of the assassination and the question as to whether the two men actually are guilty.

What Palestine Jews are hoping is that the court will give the defendants full opportunity for disclosing their reasons for the attack on Lord Moyne. These, they claim, are political.

The question revolves around the formation of a Jewish state in Palestine. Zionists want such a state. So do two terrorist organizations. The difference lies in their methods of achieving it. The vast majority of Jews are prepared for normal negotiations with the British officials. The terrorists apparently believe that only violence will force Britain's hand.

Abraham Stern, the man whose name the terrorist organization uses, was captured by the Palestine police and killed while trying to escape following a series of terrorist outrages against police officers.

'Explosive' Phase Seen in G. I. Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—An Armed Forces Committee on Education expressed concern yesterday that a situation of "explosive character" may develop if the postwar "G. I.'s" educational program trains thousands of ex-service men and women for jobs which do not exist.

It proposed that this problem be tackled by co-operation among educational institutions, with financial aid from the Federal Government.

The Committee was appointed by President Roosevelt at the time he signed legislation for the drafting of 18 and 19-year olds. Headed by Maj. Gen. F. H. Osborn, it was instructed to study postwar educational opportunities for service personnel and make recommendations.

U. S. Prisoners Have Plans

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Ten American lieutenants, now prisoners in Germany, have at least one postwar plan made. A New York hotel reports they have filed a standing order for reservations for use as soon as they reach the United States.

Blazing Air Trails

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Toward Germany

Flying Fortresses of the United States 8th Air Force leave vapor trails behind them, high above the clouds, as they speed toward the railway marshaling yards at Coblenz, Germany, for a bombing attack Dec. 18.

Greece

Continued from Page 1

it must be given what are perhaps the most strategic positions in any new government. While the E. L. A. S. demand is considered reasonable by its supporters, it already has caused royalist delegates to the conference to withdraw in protest, while some others have branded it unacceptable.

Churchill Hopeful

These important developments came upon the heels of an important press conference held by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in which he declared he had strong hopes of peace in Greece, but that if peace did not come, it might be necessary to establish "for the time being an international trust of some kind or other" for this country.

He said that before very long, there would be another conference between President Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin and himself which would review the Greek situation. He added, "We cannot afford to see whole peoples drifting into anarchy."

With a unanimous vote for the regency and an overwhelming vote for immediate establishment, the government is expected to recommend immediately to King George II in London that he set up a regency forthwith.

There seems little doubt this office will be entrusted to Archbishop of Athens Damaskinos, who is presiding over the peace conference.

Once the regency is formed, Greece can proceed with the establishment of a government having the confidence of both Right- and Left-Wing political parties. The E. L. A. S. has already promised to order its supporters in Athens and Piraeus to lay down their arms when such a government is formed.

Premier Offers Resignation

At the latest conference meeting, the present Premier, George Papandreou, assured delegates that the Government places its resignation at the conference's disposal.

British headquarters discounted a report that a sniper's bullet which passed near Mr. Churchill as he stood in front of the British Embassy yesterday was aimed at him personally. Sniping has been fairly continuous in this district, it was pointed out, and there is little to support the theory that a deliberate attempt was made to assassinate the British Prime Minister.

Agreement on a regency was the first major victory for the conference and has definitely raised the hopes of Greece's well wishers for a quick return to peace. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the E. L. A. S. terms came as somewhat of a shock to conservative conferees.

E. L. A. S. Terms

These terms are:

1. A demand for 40 to 50 per cent of the Government posts.

2. These must include the Ministries of Justice and the Interior, and the Undersecretaryships of War and Foreign Affairs.

3. Dissolution of the gendarmerie police force, mountain brigade, the Sacred company, and the newly formed National Guard.

4. A plebiscite on the King's return, to be held the first Sunday in February.

5. Elections for a constitutional assembly in April.

There was no discussion of the above terms when the conference was temporarily adjourned, although some conservatives pronounced them unacceptable. It is obvious they will be the main stumbling block in the path of peace, although it is hoped the E. L. A. S. will be willing to compromise or do a little trading.

Churchill Cites Objectives

Mr. Churchill made at least three principal points in his press conference:

1. He emphasized and re-emphasized that Britain sought no material gain from Greece and entered the present fray because it had assumed obligations which any conscientious nation must carry out.

2. He made it clear that peace and tranquillity in Greece were also considered highly important in London and Moscow.

3. He made it equally plain that while he hoped and labored for peace here, Britain would stay and fight to the end if the E. L. A. S. did not show itself reasonable and co-operative.

Hint of General Election Seen In Lloyd George's Retirement

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 28 — Mr. David Lloyd George's announcement that he intends to retire after 54 years in Parliament and his request to his North Wales constituency of Carnarvon that his successor be chosen immediately in preparation "for any evenutality" suggests that the 82-year-old "Welsh wizard," guesses that Britain may be launched into a general election any day in 1945.

Mr. Lloyd George's decision not to stand again for Parliament ends a remarkable chapter in Britain's history. He has been widely credited with being the chief architect of German defeat in 1918.

He had the world at his feet then. But he stayed on in politics to suffer disillusionment and political eclipse. His "homes for heroes" and other plans went astray.

America Key to Peace

His bitterest experience has been to see Germany rise again to wage World War II. Lloyd George's advice for preventing World War III is for America to act differently this time. In a recent interview, he stated bluntly that the key to peace was for America to back up its commitments.

At times in this war, Mr. Lloyd George has been a prominent figure in Parliament. It was suggested that his great experience warranted a ministerial post in the present war. Instead, he has gradually faded out of the picture. Mr. Lloyd George has watched Prime Minister Churchill play a similar role in this war to that which he played in World War I.

It is remarkable that Britain has found two such men for two such crises. Mr. Lloyd George, a Welshman of humblest beginnings, showed his great genius in making the best use of the qualities of others.

Mr. Churchill, of aristocratic ancestry, has even more personal brilliance. He has a vast knowledge which Mr. Lloyd George does not possess. Some critics say Mr. Churchill is too brilliant and knows too much, which tends to make him headstrong.

One of Mr. Lloyd George's outstanding contributions to world history is that he showed Britain he could recruit its greatest leaders from the humblest ranks. He began a new era following that in which Britain's rulers were drawn from aristocatic families.

Mr. Lloyd George was a lowly solicitor in the North Wales townlet of Criccieth. Legend tells how the Georges were so poor they had to share one egg between husband and wife.

Talked With a Relative

I remember a personal experience in the village of Harlech near to the Lloyd George home at Criccieth. A rather shabby elderly man walking along the road greeted me and asked if I had been in London lately. I nodded assent.

"Seen my nephew, Mr. George, lately?" he asked with broad Welsh accent.

I looked puzzled as "Mr. George" didn't immediately register.

"You know Mr. George—he's in the government," he added.

"Oh, yes," I quickly and respectfully interjected.

I was talking to a relative of Britain's Prime Minister Lloyd George—perhaps the most famous name in the world at that time.

From his earliest days Mr. Lloyd George was fired with fearless enthusiasm for social reform. His outstanding social achievement was Britain's first national health insurance scheme.

Early Mention of Milk

Early literature refers to use of milk by Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans.

Rome Premier Offers Troops to Aid Allies

By the Associated Press

Rome, Dec. 28

Premier Ivanoe Bonomi, declaring the German Western Front offensive clearly shows increased effort is necessary for "common victory," proposed that more than six Italian divisions be thrown against the Germans in Italy, and that they fight on one sector as a national unit.

Yugoslav Relief Fund Tops 1943

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—The United Yugoslav Relief Fund of America, a member agency of the National War Fund, expended $995,890 in relief for the destitute people of Yugoslavia during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1944, William M. Chadbourne, Chairman of the Board of Directors, has announced. This exceeds by $85,791 the amount spent during the 12 months of 1943.

Among the relief items sent abroad were food parcels, books and recreational materials for Yugoslav prisoners of war; soap for Yugoslav civilians and escaped prisoners of war in Switzerland, and new and good used clothing for Yugoslav refugees in Egypt and North Africa. In addition, the Fund helped Yugoslav refugees in Switzerland and in the United States.

In accordance with the established policy of the Yugoslav Fund, which is a nondenominational and nonpolitical organization, all relief items were distributed without regard to the religious, racial or political background of the recipients.

Wallace Puts Full Employment On Must List of Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Holding to the theory that "the Federal Government is ultimately responsible for full employment," Vice-President Wallace looks to the next Congress to put the idea into practice.

Speaking before the American Statistical Association here last night, Mr. Wallace called attention to a drafted "full employment bill" under consideration by Senator James E. Murray (D) of Montana.

That measure, Mr. Wallace explained, "declares it to be the national policy to secure as much employment as possible through private enterprise and in addition provide for sufficient desirable Government programs to insure the jobs necessary for all who want to work."

The President would set up not only a budget of Government expenditures but a national job budget as well. All expenditures, public and private, during a forthcoming year would be estimated. So would the number of jobs those expenditures would provide. If the calculated number of jobs provided fell short of those needed to provide full employment, the Government would step in.

Mr. Wallace suggested that Government aid could include such things as assistance to business, public services for health and education, slum clearance and the development of natural resources.

Mr. Wallace suggested "jobs for all" as "the economic battle cry of all the peoples of the world for the next 20 years." In the economy of the future, he predicted, "the only true national deficit will be labor unemployed."

In submitting the bill to the War Contracts Subcommittee which he heads, Senator Murray said its central idea came from James Patton, President of the National Farmers Union.

New Director Announced For Chicago Planetarium

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Robert J. Dunham, President of the Chicago Park Board, announced last night F. Wagner Schlesinger, Director of Fels Planetarium, Philadelphia, Pa., would become Director of Adler Planetarium here Feb. 1.

Mr. Schlesinger formerly lectured at the local planetarium and is a son of the late Frank Schlesinger, Director of Yale University Observatory. He will replace Maude Bennot, Acting Director at Adler for eight years.

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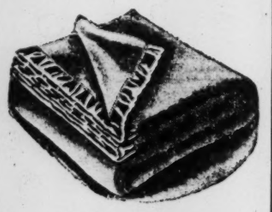
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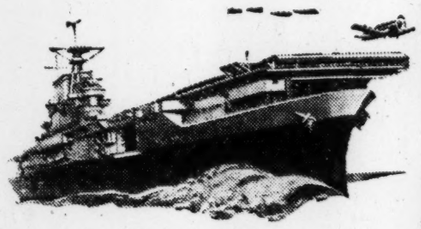
Modern shipbuilding is mainly the assembly of countless parts brought to the shipyards by rail from distant points.
A "flat top" requires about 28,500 tons of steel, including turbines, boilers, plates, semi-fabricated structures, anchors, chains, pipe and innumerable other parts; also thousands of feet of lumber for shoring, scaffolding and deck work. About 202 miles of metal cable alone add up to 288,900 pounds. And into the ship's communication system go 975 telephones, enough for an average town of 5,000 people. It takes more than 1,000 freight cars to haul the material for an aircraft carrier.
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Nazi Salient Sags Under Patton Blows

Continued from Page 1

resuming their advance into the underbelly of the enemy salient, had crossed the Sure River at four places by dawn of Dec. 27 and were holding a narrow, but firm, relief corridor to the garrison of Bastogne.

Allied forces north and south of the salient were within 20 miles of a junction that would cut off the enemy head which has been thrust to within a few miles of the Meuse.

It was too early to foresee the outcome, for the Americans in their counterattack now under way faced formidable obstacles.

But there were clear indications the bold Nazi bid for a great December victory had butted into serious trouble.

The German Army had been held for more than 48 hours up to Dec. 27 without a significant gain.

German pockets were surrounded in the western head of the enemy offensive and on the southern flank and were under tempests of shellfire.

Southwest of Echternach, the Germans were retreating and northwest of that southern hinge of the salient, they were repairing an escape bridge under American fire and were preparing to pull back into Germany across the Sure.

Three of the American crossings of the Sure, which Berlin radiocasts said were by the United States Third Army under the command of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, were near Bonnal, 2½ miles northwest of Eschdorf. The fourth was at a place three miles northeast of Martelange. All the crossings were within about 15 miles of Bastogne.

Armored Patrols Badly Mauled

Marshal von Rundstedt's armored patrol probings toward the Meuse were being beaten up badly, though one did thrust out eight miles south of Celles to the vicinity of Beauraing, only 3½ miles from the French border.

"The tide of battle east of the Meuse definitely has turned with depleted enemy armor almost everywhere on the defensive," said a field dispatch.

One German pocket of armor and infantry was being pounded to pieces by encircling American tanks and artillery pieces between Celles, deepest western penetration of the enemy, and Rochefort, 10 miles to the southeast. About two enemy battalions were in the trap.

On the southern flank, another German pocket was surrounded at Beaufort, six miles northwest of Echternach.

Marshal von Rundstedt's hopes of expanding his salient westward had been blasted by two developments. The first was the push northward by a powerful armored force which blasted its way to a link-up with the Bastogne garrison at a point three miles south of that center. Bastogne had been denied to the Germans for seven days by the Americans who, although surrounded, had replied "nuts" when served an ultimatum demanding their surrender.

The second development was a series of crushing tank and infantry battles in the Celles area in which the Germans collided head-on with strong Allied forces. After hanging on to the flanks of the German thrust for 10 days, the Americans at last had headed off Marshal von Rundstedt.

As a result, the German commander was reported pulling back into the center of his bulge, a large part of his tanks supporting the force of perhaps 250,000 men in three armies with which he started his smash Dec. 16.

There was a possibility that he believed Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower had massed enough strength to try to smash the bulge, and intended to save his armor while leaving infantry and Volkssturm units to hold the gains. But there also was a possibility he intended to reform and lash out anew.

Air Over Europe:

Allied Bombers Batter Germany

Both British and American heavy bombers struck Germany despite a sleet storm which iced the ground and restricted visibility on the Western Front.

A strong force of RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes dumped probably 2,500 tons of explosives and incendiaries just before dawn upon the railroad workshops at Opladen, 12 miles north of Cologne, where the Germans have been seeking to repair damaged military rolling stoc. .

For the sixth consecutive day, aircraft of the United States 8th Air Force sped over Germany shortly after noon.

The German Radio said day raiders also were striking into the Reich from the south, suggesting operations by the Italian-based United States 15th Air Force.

Philippines:

U. S. Planes Rout Nippon Warships

A Japanese attempt to bombard American installations at Mindoro with a formidable surface battle force has failed.

Although an enemy battleship, a heavy cruiser, and 6 destroyers off Mindoro's western coast sent star shells and a few five-inch shells toward the airfields, they were unable to withstand an almost continuous air assault.

Two grass fires appeared to be the extent of the damage.

When the Japanese came within airplane striking range at dusk, they were spotted by a single Navy Liberator search plane piloted by Lieut. P. F. Stevens of Joplin, Mo., who reported them immediately to Mindoro.

The force consisted of one Kagi Class battleship, one heavy cruiser, and 6 destroyers which Lieutenant Stevens said was heading toward Mindoro at 28 knots.

Brig. Gen. Donald F. Hutchinson, Chief of Staff of the 5th Air Force, immediately ordered all available planes gassed and bombed.

Before this could be completed, enemy fighters swept over the hill and onto San Jose's airdromes for bombing and strafing runs.

Thunderbolts, Lightnings, and Mitchells had to take off whether or not they had bombs snugged under their wings.

It was growing dark and to help the takeoffs the fields were completely lighted.

As fighter after fighter cleared the runways and headed for the approaching Japanese task force, the first star shells broke overhead. They were fired by the enemy destroyers in an apparent effort to set the range for the shelling to come.

But the heavy sustained bombardment never did start and the answer seemed to lie in the violence of the attacking planes.

Air Over Tokyo:

Pattern of Bombs Laid on Target

Superfortress bombs, streaking out of a clear sky, pummeled a surprised Tokyo for an hour and a half Dec. 27, and one returning pilot said his formation alone laid a pattern of explosives two blocks wide and seven long across an important industrial area where no missile "could fail to hit a target."

The Musashima factory of the Nakajima Aircraft Company was the primary target but the first B-29 formation, led by Capt. Vance Black of Fairfax, Okla., and pushed by a terrific tailwind, overshot the plant. Nevertheless they said they apparently hit the factory somewhere in its 50 acres of one-story workshops.

Early photographs showed at least a dozen new bomb hits in the plant. Pictures of budding bomb bursts gave rise to hope later photographs would show heavy damage in the works, one of the keys to Japan's aircraft production.

One giant American plane was lost over Tokyo but the Superforts shot down perhaps the largest number of enemy planes yet destroyed over the Island of Honshu, on which the Capital is situated. The total bag has not been announced officially.

The Japanese apparently were caught by surprise. Early B-29 formations found both antiaircraft fire and interception light, but later arrivals encountered heavy opposition.

Tokyo's busy industrial center was swept by great fires.

The Nipponese tried out a new defense wrinkle, touching off smudge pots in an effort to lay a smoke screen, but the attackers described the technique as unsuccessful.

The raid caught the Japanese Parliament in session, and the Domei news agency said the lawmakers ate lunch before entering air-raid shelters. Tokyo said 50 Superforts participated in the raid, claiming that nine were shot down, and another five probably. It acknowledged some damage to industrial areas.

"I don't think the fighters were alerted," said Captain Black. "We usually see them climbing at a steep angle. We saw nothing like that, and Radio Tokyo was still on. There was no antiaircraft fire until we were over the target. We came in earlier than usual and from a different direction, and it must have confused them."

Eastern Front:

Nazis Still Fight Inside Budapest

The Nazi garrison was still clinging to positions in the eastern sector of Budapest.

The German and Hungarian defenders were reported to have been denied the use of one of two remaining airports for evacuation of troops as Soviet forces pounded toward the center of the once beautiful city.

With the Red Air Force holding complete mastery in the skies, German transports were able to operate only at night from this last field, near Pest, and casualties were reported great.

Russian troops pushed across the eastern arm of the Danube north of Budapest Dec. 27, splitting the Nazi troops and driving part of them into the mountainous area in the great Danube Bend. The remainder were pressed back into Buda, where Soviet units engaged them in house-to-house fighting.

The crossing of the river, which resulted in the Russian capture of Szentendre Island and a juncture of Red forces on the west bank, cost the Germans and Hungarians 3,000 killed, a Soviet communiqué said.

Other Red Army troops stormed into Buda from the west and southwest in numerous new penetrations of the suburban arc.

Simultaneously, Marshal Feodor Tolbukhin's First Ukraine Army hammered out new gains northwest of the Capital along the Budapest-Vienna railroad and captured several localities in the great Danube Bend.

China:

Huge Army Planned To Oust Japanese

Minister of Information Wang Shih-chieh said the Chinese considered it their duty to supply "by far the largest land forces" in the forthcoming campaign to drive the Japanese out of China.

The Chinese High Command believes the enemy intends to consolidate a transcontinental line from Korea to Malaya in preparation for the coming struggle, he said.

This route, which would extend roughly over some 3,500 miles of rugged terrain, would not be considered by the Japanese as an avenue of retreat, Mr. Wang said, but as a long-studied means for waging "very stubborn" war in China, French Indo-China, and Malaya.

Italy:

German Forces Continue Advance

German forces are continuing counterattacks in the Serchio Valley sector on the western flank of the Italian front and Fifth Army troops have made further withdrawals in that area, Allied headquarters announced.

The town of Barga, captured a month ago by the Fifth Army, was enveloped in the German counter-assault that struck out on a six-mile front on each side of the Serchio.

Barga is a mile and a half east of the river and about 15 miles north of the city of Lucca, Capital of Lucca Province.

U. S. Steppingstones Grow

By a Staff Artist

Japanese Flotilla Turned Back Near Mindoro

Blacked section shows islands already virtually in possession of American forces. Arrow indicates route followed by Japanese surface force that was turned back with heavy losses by American bombers and PT boats.

Nazis Held Guarding Ships From Norway

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Dec. 28

Norwegian legation sources said yesterday that the German light cruisers Köln and Emden and sometimes a third cruiser with a number of destroyers were patrolling the Oslo fjord and Skagerrak to guard Nazi shipping between Norway and Denmark.

There is a "fairly constant" movement of troops and supplies out of Norway, the source said. Indications are that these are forces formerly in Finland and now being sent to Germany for duty on the Western and Eastern Fronts.

Nazi Supply Lines Shattered By Allied Air Blitz in West

Continued from Page 1

Allies still have the job of closing off this area as they have done on both flanks. Allied patrols already are actively engaged there.

2. Allied military intelligence must assume a big share of the blame for its failure to warn of the surprise build-up of the Wehrmacht on a weak sector of the West Front and for failure to assess the tremendous size of the German forces being moved to this area.

Official opinion given to correspondends at the 12th Army Group Advanced Headquarters the day before the offensive was launched still stressed that the Allied drive toward Cologne was biting deep into the crust of enemy resistance and that a break in German power to hold out might come sooner than expected.

Air Blitz Cuts Nazi Punch

3. Despite correspondents' usual skepticism regarding prodigious totals of destruction of tanks, motortrucks, and rail cars claimed by the air forces—the 9th Air Force yesterday claimed to have destroyed or damaged 140 armored vehicles, 590 trucks, and 300 rail cars—it is becoming evident that the Allied air blitz has materially reduced the enemy's offensive punch, at least for the present.

The Allied air forces have now flown in the neighborhood of 20,000 sorties in the six-day air blitz. They have weakened the enemy not only by destroying thousands of German motor vehicles, but also by disrupting supply lines. By bombing rail bridges, they have nearly isolated the reinvaded area from rail contact with the Rhineland factories and supply dumps.

Fires observed at Celles by the Allied air force may be destruction by the Germans of tanks or self-propelled guns which are out of gas due to the air blitz.

The most dramatic story of the offensive will be the holding out of the American forces in the Bastogne pocket, which now has been relieved by a thrust from the south.

These units, which are noted for having a particularly high esprit de corps, not only held the town, but a three-mile perimeter around it, and repelled three enemy attacks, destroying 31 Nazi tanks and taking a large bag of prisoners.

Epic of Heroism

When the full story can be told of what this pocket accomplished, and how it was supplied from the air, a remarkable tale of heroism will be disclosed.

Re-estimates of German strength on the Western Front now are available. It now is permissible to say that the Germans are using more than 20 divisions in this winter offensive, 10 of which are Panzers or Panzergrenadiers.

Whereas once it was a common statement that the Germans had 800 planes ready for action on the Western Front, it is probable the total of Germany's first-line fighters is nearer 2½ times that number, although squadrons available for the Western Front depend on how many are needed on the Eastern Front.

It seems strange that the Ardennes Forest was considered a static front where the Germans merely trained new levies of troops when the area represents the route the Germans employed in the break-through of 1940 which conquered France. Being on the offensive elsewhere, the Allied High Command apparently hoped to establish a defensive line there, taking advantage of the natural obstacles of the region.

Start on World Peace Agency Urged by Group of Senators

Continued from Page 1

nounced that on Jan. 1 France will sign the United Nations declaration, which itself embraces the objectives of the Atlantic Charter, and will thus become a full partner in the war against the Axis.

A substantial Lend-Lease and reverse Lend-Lease program for France is already in the making, and its primary objective will be to turn the new largely idle French economy—its industrial facilities, which the Germans used to such good advantage, and its manpower—into war production.

French Part in War

American authorities believe that since American war production is being pushed to the utmost and shipping space is critical, the solution to the French problem is for the French to manufacture vast quantities of war items for the American and other Allied armies with Lend-Lease raw materials.

It is expected that this will relieve critical shortages such as that in textiles in the United States, while providing the French with jobs, a part to play in the war, and a means of producing most of their own essential finished products.

Advocates of early Senate action to strengthen the President's hand realize that there are obstacles among which are matters like these:

How far is the United States prepared to go to obtain acceptance by the Allies of America's interpretation of the Atlantic Charter and of its application to the affairs of Europe and Asia?

The Atlantic Charter

If the United States insists on full application of the Atlantic Charter in Europe, where Russia believes it has an immediate interest in Poland and England believes it has an immediate interest in Greece and the Mediterranean, is the United States prepared to accept full application of the Charter in the Americas, with the possible eventual participation of European and Asiatic nations in the affairs of the Americas? If not, what becomes of the principles involved and of America's insistence in the first instance?

Can Atlantic Charter principles be applied 100 per cent in the world today. If not, what should the course of the United States be? Should it accept immediate modification? Or should it insist on the principles as a goal, but recognize publicly that 100 per cent application is impossible?

How much of America's weakness in foreign policy is due to division of responsibility between the President and the Senate, and the traditionally negative use made by the Senate of its power?

What can be done to remedy the weakness?

Warning on Power Politics

Senate Republican Leader Wallace White of Maine warned President Roosevelt that the trend toward power politics in Europe may prove a fatal stumbling block for the Dumbarton Oaks proposal for a world peace organization.

Senator-Elect Wayne L. Morse, (R) of Oregon expressed his faith that the principles of the Dumbarton Oaks plan were strong enough to overcome doubts and cynicisms arising from the troubled diplomatic situation in Europe.

Senator White told reporters that if the "diplomatic discord doesn't clear up right away, I should think there would be a considerable delay in the consideration of the agreement." And, he added, the delay might well result in its complete defeat.

Mr. Morse declared that "no one has the exact blueprint for peace yet, but in my opinion the objectives set out in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals come closer to it than any. I believe we must keep our eyes on those objectives and not permit our tendency to exaggerate details to distract us from achieving them. I think they are sufficiently sound so that they can be achieved despite the difficulties which seem to surround them."

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Division of Europe's Estates Only Partial Aid to Peasants

Continued from Page 1

dominated by a powerful "lord." The peasants owned 3,000 acres of land, the "lord" 13,000. Naturally the peasants were dissatisfied. They wanted to get hold of the big estate. Such inequalities foster social enmity.

The Hungarian magazine Kelet Népe in July, 1938, told of a Hungarian community that had at its disposal 112,000 acres of land. Of this 83 per cent of the inhabitants held only 18 per cent of the land.

At the beginning of the present war, according to reliable data, 1,250,000 of the 4,500,000 agriculturists of Hungary owned nothing. Thus one fourth of all Hungarians living directly from the land, were destitute, unsettled day laborers, many of them migratory.

Another 600,000 were attached to the estates as permanent help. They were largely paid in kind. Their position resembled that of the former serfs, freed in 1848, but they were better off than the day laborers.

A third category of Hungarian agriculturists included the small farmers, owning up to 14 acres each. Most of them had far less than that amount and a majority was poor.

Majority Without Land

The above means that three fourths of the Hungarian land-working population, which constitutes more than half of the total population, had no land or at most land up to 14 acres a family. In contrast with this, 1,000 families owned a large proportion of Hungary's best fields. In view of this, patriotic Hungarians long have been working for land reform. Many of them suffered imprisonment and persecution, but did not give up. It may be that their ideals now will be realized.

Incidentally, land reform was one of the main planks in the platform of Hungarian Nazis.

The land situation in Poland is somewhat similar to that in Hungary, although the proportion of good farm land held in great estates is appreciably smaller. Official statistics put the large holdings at 17 per cent of the total area. In 1921, about 65 per cent of the land was in small holdings not exceeding 12½ acres. About 20,000 Poles had farms larger than 125 acres each, some very much larger.

The need of land distribution in Poland long has been recognized by the Poles themselves. It has been one of the main objectives of the Polish Peasant Party.

Estates Divided

After World War I a plan was adopted in Poland for distributing more than half of the land held in large estates, but it was only partially applied. In Poland, as in Hungary, there remained a class of aristocrats, aggressive landlords with feudal points of view, whose way of life hindered tendencies toward national solidarity and social progress.

In East Prussia, also, large landlords have been a powerful social and political factor. No other group of land owners have had such a baneful influence on modern history as they. It now seems certain their days are numbered.

In the Balkans, most available land was distributed after the last war. Small remnants of large holdings remained in Romania, but even there the old landed class lost most of its political influence. The Conservative Party disappeared about two decades ago. Its tradition was taken up by the new industrialists belonging to the Liberal Party.

It is plain from the above that there is a decided need for land reform in parts of eastern Europe. But between the problem and a wise solution of it there may be a long distance. The last war was followed by a wave of drastic land reform, which put tens of millions of acres into the hands of the people who worked it, but that sweeping change brought no cure for wretchedness, nor did it give the small farmer the political power to which his numbers entitled him.

However, this change did effect two improvements. First, it removed a cause of social dissatisfaction. Peasants rightly harbored a desire for violent changes when they saw great landlords reveling in extravagance while they, who worked the revelers' fields, were in want. That inequality was a moral as well as a political outrage and its elimination was a social gain. Secondly, land reform aroused a new interest in peasants which resulted in new schools, better roads, new housing, good social measures, and a little more consideration. On the whole, the peasants of eastern and southeastern Europe have advanced since 1918.

It is now reported that the large estates in Eastern Poland—as the term is recognized by Russia — are being divided into plots of 12½ acres and distributed among the poorer peasants.

Land distribution is like suffrage. To eliminate landlordism is essential, but it alone is entirely insufficient. It doesn't go much farther than distributing the money in a bank would. Bulgaria shows that land owning is not enough. There all land is almost ideally divided and the peasants are industrious, but they are, also, poor and largely deprived of political power.

Most persons who have been following agricultural developments in Europe during the past two decades do not expect any panacea from land reform. They hope it is recognized only as a beginning and that more vital co-operative methods will be established which will enable peasants to produce more, sell it for better prices, and get what they need to buy at cheaper prices.

Land reform often causes a drop in production, making the peasants poorer than ever. Permanent good will come only if, under the impulse of helping the peasants, the new government finds ways to provide credit, stock, seeds, co-operative mills, and markets. In these fields a world organization will prove useful.

New French Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

Henri Bonnet Joins Washington Diplomatic Corps

The representative of the French Provisional Government is pictured with Mme. Bonnet as they arrived at the French Embassy. M. Bonnet, among his other public services, has been Director of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, an affiliate of the League of Nations.

Showdown Due in Ward Seizures

Continued from Page 1

check-off, a modified seniority clause, and grievance procedure including arbitration.

Mr. Avery's long record of contention began in April, 1935, when his company refused to pay minimum wages under the National Recovery Administration code, and periodic defiances since then have made the Chicago industrialist a symbol of individualism and New Deal opposition. Mr. Avery is the head and largest stockholder of both Montgomery Ward and the United States Gypsum Company, each of which is included in the 200 biggest nonbanking corporations in the country. In his relationship to two such companies, Mr. Avery is believed to be unique in America.

NWLB Future at Stake

The present situation grows out of the failure of Montgomery Ward to obey an order issued by the National War Labor Board. In this showdown fight, it is believed, the future of the NWLB is at stake. Since the NWLB has set up machinery for keeping a precarious balance between industrialists and trade unions during the war, into which is tied the question of wages, costs, prices, and other controls, a failure to enforce the NWLB order now presumably would require a revised setup and a difference of approach to the basic matter of war economy.

In February, 1942, the Congress of Industrial Organizations' United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America won a WLB election in the Chicago mail-order house. Mr. Avery refused to sign a contract, and Local 20 took the case to the WLB. The case dragged on 10 months, when the NWLB finally ordered Mr. Avery to sign. Following a nation-wide series of advertisements in which Mr. Avery charged that the "maintenance-of-membership" provision is a "closed shop," he finally acceded to an appeal by President Roosevelt and complied with the board's order, in December, 1942.

This contract expired in December, 1943. Claiming that the union no longer represented a majority, Mr. Avery refused to renew. The WLB required the union to go through another election, ordering Montgomery Ward to sign up in the meantime. This the company refused to do.

Company Again Refuses

After further delays a hearing was held in March, 1944, when the Board again demanded that Mr. Avery should sign.

The company refused. An interval elapsed, followed by a workers' strike—the first strike since Pearl Harbor, according to the workers, authorized by the C. I. O.

The NWLB referred the case to the White House. On April 23, Mr. Roosevelt ordered the union to call off the strike and the company to comply with the WLB directives. The workers ordered the strike ended but, following the company's refusal, the plant was seized by the Secretary of Commerce, with the spectacular forcible ejection of Mr. Avery.

On May 9, 1944, the union won its second WLB election, choosing Local 20 to continue as the bargaining agent. The WLB ordered an extension of the contract, but Montgomery Ward appealed to the courts for an injunction, carrying the issue to the Supreme Court. The injunction suits were dismissed by the courts. Meanwhile, as the WLB failed to enforce its orders, a new series of strikes began this month.

Seizure Ordered

On Dec. 14, the latest WLB hearing in the Ward case was held, with the company failing to send a representative, but declaring its orders in the Detroit case "illegal and uneconomic."

Hero Shares 'Luck' With G. I. Hospital

BUTLER, Pa., Dec. 28 (AP) — Because he wanted "the guys to share my good luck," Sergeant Charles E. Kelly, Medal of Honor winner in Italy, has given $500 as a Christmas present to soldiers in Deshon Hospital.

The money was part of what the Pittsburgh hero received from magazine and movie contracts.

Chevalier's New Revue Is Due in Paris Soon

PARIS, Dec. 28 (AP)—Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguette will return to the Casino de Paris in a new revue about the end of January, Madame Mistinguette said today. She said she had refused to go unless M. Chevalier did too, and that he had given up his former decision to retire and was now rehearsing in southern France.

Main Points in Seizure of Ward Plants

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—Major points of President Roosevelt's order authorizing Army seizure of the Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., properties today are:

A labor dispute exists among 12,000 employees in 10 plants of the company in seven cities; the National War Labor Board has issued directives deciding the controversies and the company has refused to comply.

A serious strike prevails in the Detroit plant and there is danger that it will spread and "will adversely affect the operation of other plants and facilities that are engaged in the production of materials used in the prosecution of the war."

The NWLB has also found that any interruption of the company's activities would impede the war effort and that "the preservation of the wartime structure of labor relations and the prevention of interruptions of war production depend upon the peaceful settlement of labor disputes by the National War Labor Board in the manner provided for by Congress."

These plants of Montgomery Ward are equipped "for the production of articles or materials for the war effort or which may be useful in connection therewith within the meaning of the War Labor Disputes Act."

Montgomery Ward is engaged in the distribution of articles and materials that are "essential to the maintenance of the war economy."

The labor unions involved have expressed their willingness to adjust the dispute in accordance with the NWLB directives, but the company "has persistently refused."

The Secretary of War is authorized to operate these plants "under the terms and conditions of employment that are in effect at the time possession of the said plants and facilities is taken, and during his operation . . . shall observe the terms and conditions of the directive orders of the National War Labor Board, including those dated June 6 and 16, 1944, and Dec. 14 and 15, 1944. He is authorized to pay the wage increases specified in those directives only out of the net operating income of the plants during the period of operation by the Secretary of War. If the income is insufficient the Secretary shall make a report to the President."

Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Byron, Director of the Army's Special Services Division, was named by the War Department to take over the facilities.

The Washington military staff headed by General Byron, which he said, will operate the properties included:

Lieut. Col. A. S. Mason, executive department; Lieut. Col. Daniel L. Boland, labor relations; Lieut. Col. Paul Hebert, legal adviser; Lieut. Col. J. H. Savage and H. A. Wythes, a civilian, financial advisers, and Lieut. Col. A. H. Raskin, public relations.

'Going My Way' Chosen Best Picture With Barry Fitzgerald Best Actor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP) — The motion picture "Going My Way" was chosen today as the best motion picture of the year by New York film critics, who also voted it top honors for direction and the best male performance.

The 16 critics cast 11 votes on the first ballot for Barry Fitzgerald in his "Going My Way" role of an aged priest as the best male performance of the year. Two votes were cast for Bing Crosby in the same film, two for Alexander Knox in "Wilson," and one for Fred MacMurray in "Double Indemnity."

Best directional work of the year, the critics held, was that of Leo McCarey, in "Going My Way." Mr. McCarey received seven votes; Preston Sturges got five for his direction of "Hail the Conquering Hero," and Billy Wilder four for his "Double Indemnity."

Tallulah Bankhead was chosen as the best female performer of the year for her work in "Lifeboat" with 10 votes. Ingrid Bergman in "Gaslight" and Barbara Stanwyck in "Double Indemnity" were second and third, respectively.

The critics gave "Going My Way" 11 votes on the third ballot as best picture. Three voted for "Hail the Conquering Hero" and two for "Wilson."

They awarded special recognition to the U. S. Army for the factual war films "Memphis Belle" and "Attack."

Strike at a Glance As U. S. Takes Over

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Dec. 28

The Montgomery Ward & Co. situation at a glance:

Chicago—Army takes possession of main offices and plants; Government asks Federal Court injunction to prevent any possible company resistance; Congress of Industrial Organizations, United Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees Union begins second strike this year.

Detroit—Army takes over at four stores where union has been on strike since Dec. 9 in protest against company refusal to follow National War Labor Board directives for wage increases and maintenance of union membership.

Kansas City—Union strike in second day. Seizure not expected in Kansas City because labor dispute still in hands of NWLB.

Saint Paul, Minn.—Soldiers from Fort Snelling, Minn., take over Saint Paul retail store and mail order office. Business halts while President's order is read; no difficulty encountered.

Portland, Ore.—Army officers confer with store manager on seizure action.

Jamaica, N. Y.—Six Army officers take over store, about 200 employees continue work.

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On Being One's Own Critic

POURED IN ON US from every side are the writings of aestheticians, those arbiters of taste who tell us why we should or should not bother with the material they have already examined for us. This is a most valuable thing. For we need critics; we need men to point the way for us, to clarify and sometimes to help make understandable what is difficult in art. But we need also to learn to judge of these matters for ourselves. Self-reliance in taste can be developed, and what better, time to encourage its development and growth than now?

Looking at pictures in a gallery, listening to music, we learn to feel, weigh, respond, to like or to dislike what we encounter. This is surely the business of the critic; but it is our business, too, since to analyze a work of art is in itself an educational thing. We may make mistakes in our evaluation; we may sentimentalize because we are in an emotional state, or we may aggrandize some poem or picture out of all proportion to its real merit. But, at least, the function of criticism is being exercised by us, and by us alone. Surely, performance leads to virtuosity, and the practice of judging things is the best way to strengthen our own aesthetic faculties.

After our judgments have been established, we can review the literature of criticism and discover how nearly our viewpoint corresponds to the pronouncements of scholars, critics, or the artists responsible for the works of art. It well may be that, on those very points where our opinions are at variance with the arbiter, we shall come into some unexpected vista and see new fields afresh. At the same time that we are inculcating a sense of self-reliance in taste, we are learning to become more sensitive, more expert in our judgments.

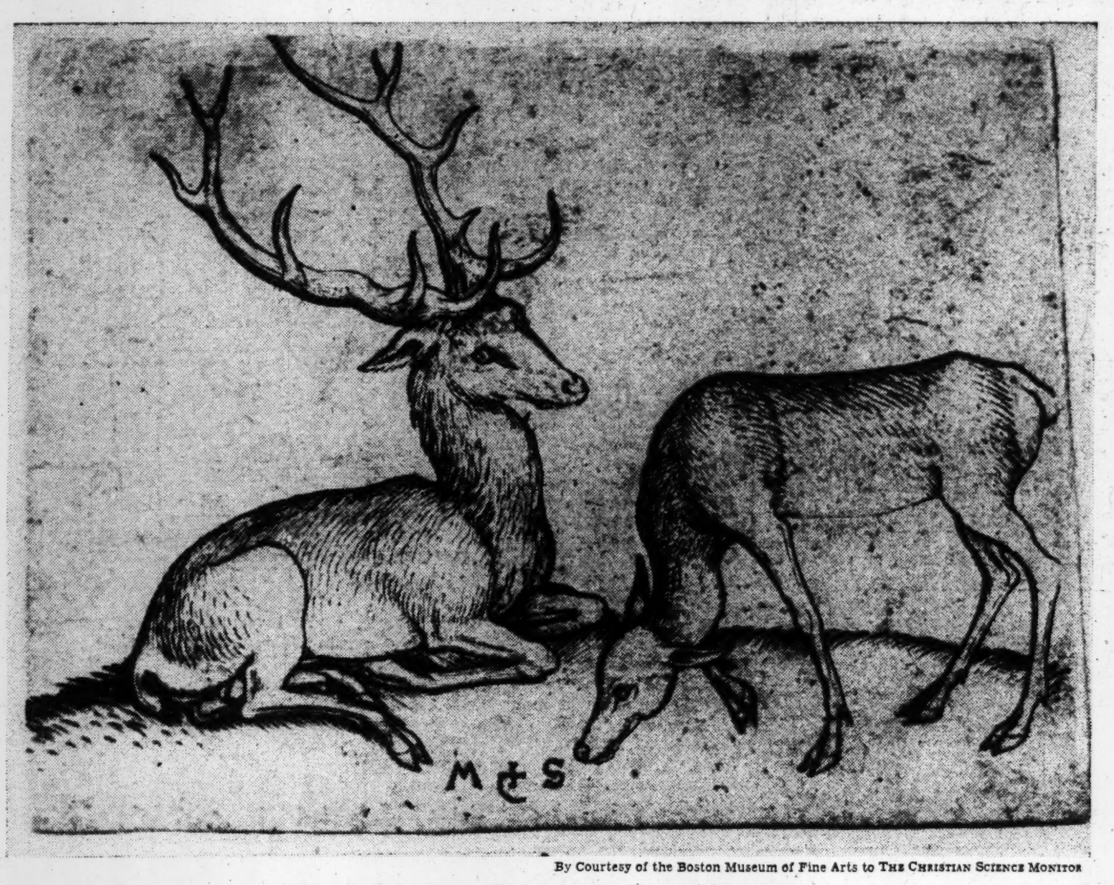
It is interesting to observe how wide the distance between one critic's appraisal of a work of art and that of another. Hazlitt noted that Milton's *Paradise Lost*, which many learned minds praised, received scant approval from some reviewers. Hazlitt said: "It is curious . . . the effect which the *Paradise Lost* had on this class of critics, like throwing a tub to a whale; they could make nothing of it. . . . It was out of all plumb—not one of the angles at the four corners was a right angle."

Many poets would prefer to have their audiences among those who, able to decide such matters for themselves, reject or accept what is apprehended and liked on first reading. The critic may interpose such a heavy weight of objection or erudition between the reader and his subject that the poem is lost in a vast array of textual annotation. The reader, overwhelmed, and diffident about having any opinions of his own, simply puts the poetry away and ever after shuns the thought of it. The same thing may happen in the case of music, painting, or sculpture.

Wordsworth was troubled about this problem when he wrote: "One request I must make of my reader, which is, that in judging these Poems he would decide by his own feelings genuinely, and not by reflection upon what will probably be the judgment of others. How common is it to hear a person say, I myself do not object to this style of composition, or this or that expression, but to such and such classes of people it will appear mean or ludicrous! This mode of criticism, so destructive of all sound, unadulterated judgment, is almost universal: let the reader then abide, independently, by his own feelings, and, if he finds himself affected, let him not suffer such conjectures to interfere with his pleasures."

Most of us forget that pleasure is an integral part of appreciation. When we are growing in self-reliance, starting to pick and choose for ourselves, we should remember that art is something more than a formidable task-master. We should keep in mind the fact that art is the fountainhead of those joys which spring to life eternally in the creations of our poets, composers, and painters, and is meant for our enjoyment as well as for the ordering of mind and spirit.

M. G.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"STAG AND HIND": *An Engraving by Martin Schongauer*

MARTIN SCHONGAUER (ca. 1430-1491) was the son of a goldsmith. Like Albrecht Dürer, he was first trained as a goldsmith, then turned to engraving and painting. Dürer worked with Schongauer, who in turn was influenced by the Flemish master, Rogier van der Weyden.

There are few paintings extant from the hands of Martin Schongauer. With paint brush, he could differentiate admirably between characteristic qualities of texture by proper adjustment of light and dark values. But it was on the engraved plate that he showed his supreme skill in textural differentiation and line tracery. Gothic restlessness permeates his compositions. Costume, hairdress, wings, flora, candelabra are calligraphically delineated. But there is a corresponding concentration on clarity and articulation. Though his discipline as a goldsmith engendered a respect for minute detail, poetic expressiveness was not subdued.

This print, "Stag and Hind," bears the monogram M S, that is clearly engraved on all Schongauer plates. It was a monogram that was easy to simulate, and there did appear spurious plates bearing the famous initials.

Schongauer engraved prints of "The Annunciation," "The Nativity," "The Flight Into Egypt," "The Bearing of the Cross." He made many portraits of saints; he engraved coats-of-arms, ornamental prints, and several animal subjects, including the elephant (from imagination), pigs, and deer.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Pepys' "Own Unequalled Self"

TO BE QUITE in sympathy with Pepys, we must return once more to the experience of children. I can remember to have written, in the fly-leaf of more than one book, the date and the place where I then was— . . . these were jottings for my future self; if I should chance on such a note in after years, I thought it would cause me a particular thrill to recognize myself across the intervening distance. Indeed, I might come upon them now, and not be moved one tittle—which shows that I have comparatively failed in life, and grown older than Samuel Pepys. For in the Diary we can find more than one such note . . . ; as when he explains that his candle is going out, "which makes me write thus slobberingly"; or as in this incredible particularity, "To my study, where I only wrote thus much of this day's passages to this * , and so out again"; or lastly, as here, with more of circumstance: "I staid up till the bellman came by with his bell under my window, *as I was writing of this very line*, and cried, 'Past one of the clock, and a cold, frosty, windy morning.'" Such passages are not to be misunderstood. The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman keenly to realize his predecessor; to remember why a passage was uncleanly written; to recall (let us fancy, with a sigh) the tones of the bellman, the chill of the early, windy morning, and the very line his own romantic self was scribing at the moment. The man, you will perceive, was making reminiscences—a sort of pleasure by ricochet, which comforts many in distress, and turns some others into sentimental libertines: and the whole book, if you will but look at it in that way, is seen to be a work of art to Pepys's own address.

Here, then, we have the key to that remarkable attitude preserved by him throughout his Diary, to that unflinching—I had almost said, that unintelligent—sincerity which makes it a miracle among human books. He was not unconscious of his errors—far from it; he was often startled into shame, often reformed, often made and broke his vows of change. But whether he did ill or well, he was still his own unequalled self; still that entrancing *ego* of whom alone he cared to write; and still sure of his own affectionate indulgence, when the parts should be changed, and the writer come to read what he had written.—From "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," by ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. (1882.)

Lehmann, the Artist

ON THE ACTIVE LIST at the Festival the most beloved singer was Lotte Lehmann. The peculiar melancholy expressiveness of her voice, the beauty of her style in the theatre, the general sense that her every performance was a work of art, lovingly elaborated in the secret places and brought forth with matchless authority before our eyes, made her a delight that never staled. She was like that Chinese empress of the ancient days who commanded the flowers to bloom, except that for Lotte they did. Her Salzburg performances during these years were restricted to *Fidelio* and *Der Rosenkavalier*, and while we were there we never missed one. She did not have the immense voice that *Fidelio* is supposed to demand, but she knew what the words and music meant, and never once did she fail to reveal them to us completely. Toscanini's admiration for her gifts as an artist was unstinted, which made their collaboration on *Fidelio* one of the truly memorable performances of the century. In the *Rosenkavalier* she worked with less masterly conductors, but no conductor—even that wild ass, Knapperertsbusch—could impair the exquisite loveliness of her Marschallin. Along with Mary Garden's Mélisande and Chaliapin's Boris, this was that rare summit of perfection in the theatre, arriving by some mysterious concatenation of circumstances when a particular character, style and significance are as if created for the gifts of a single artist. Unlike Garden and Chaliapin, Lehmann was a musician and could also sing songs. Once a year she did a recital with Bruno Walter at the piano, and one of the things I most vividly remember from Salzburg is her rapt and dedicated singing of Schubert's "An die Musik." To this day, although much of the splendor of her voice has departed, I would rather hear her sing than anybody, because she sings not with the voice alone, but with the heart and brain and soul of an artist.—From "Between the Thunder and the Sun," by VINCENT SHEEAN. (New York: Random House. 1943.)

Beauty

Between night on a hill
and a freight train standing still,
Between Venus on high
and a lantern swinging by,
Is beauty romantic,
and train smoke pedantic?
Who can say? Never I.

LAVINA SILVER

From an Alpine Enthusiast

WHEN LONG AGO the Alps cast their spell upon me, it was woven in a great degree by the eloquence of *Modern Painters*. I hoped to share Ruskin's ecstasies in a reverent worship of Mount Blanc and the Matterhorn. The influence of any cult, however, depends upon the character of the worshipper, and I fear that in this case the charm operated rather perversely. It stimulated a passion for climbing which absorbed my energies and distracted me from the prophet's loftier teaching. I might have followed him from the mountains to picture-galleries, and spent among the stones of Venice hours which I devoted to attacking hitherto unascended peaks and so losing my last chance of becoming an art critic. I became a fair judge of an Alpine guide, but I do not even know how to make a judicious allusion to Botticelli or Tintoretto. I can't say that I feel the smallest remorse. I had a good time, and at least escaped one temptation to talking nonsense. . . . I hold that Alpine walks are the poetry of the pursuit; I could try to justify the opinion by relating some of the emotions suggested by the great scenic effects: the sunrise on the snow fields; the storm-clouds gathering under the great peaks; the high pasturages knee-deep in flowers; the torrents plunging through the "cloven ravines," and so forth. But the thing has been done before, better than I could hope to do it; . . .

I became an enthusiast in the Alps, but I have found almost equal pleasure in walks such as one described by Cowper, where the view from a summit is bounded, not by Alps or Apennines, but by "a lofty quickset hedge." Walking gives a charm to the most commonplace British scenery. A love of walking not only makes any English county tolerable but seems to make the charm inexhaustible. I know only two or three districts minutely, but the more familiar I have become with any one of them the more I have wished to return to invent some new combination of old strolls or to inspect some hitherto unexplored nook. I love the English lakes, and certainly not on account of associations. I cannot "associate." Much as I respect Wordsworth, I don't care to see the cottage in which he lived: it only suggests to me that anybody else might have lived there. There is an intrinsic charm about the Lake Country, and to me at least a music in the very names of Helvellyn and Skiddaw and Scawfell. But this may be due to the suggestion that it is a miniature of the Alps.—From "Studies of a Biographer," by LESLIE STEPHEN. (New York: Putnam.)

A Breath-Taking Sight

AFTER CHRISTMAS, what we call "the long drag" sets in. One day is very like another. The sun rises late over a snow-covered world. It's worth while to get up, even with the thermometer twenty below zero, to see a winter sunrise. The eastern sky flames with red, and the whole world turns rose. The steam, rising from the churning open water of the river, has been freezing all night long on every tiniest twig and spill from the water level to the tops of the tallest trees. Walking down to the kitchen over the squeaking snow is like walking through a fabulous wood where all the trees are wrought silver encrusted with diamonds. It's a marvellous sight, all the more breath-taking because it lasts so short a time. As soon as the sun is up and the wind begins to stir, it is gone and the trees stand again in their winter grays and dark greens.

Getting breakfast in winter is something. The kitchen stove won't hold a fire over night, so in the morning everything in the place is frozen—the wood, the water in the pails, the bread, the butter—everything. Everything you touch is colder than ice—the metal pans, the copper on the drain board, the iron of the stove-cover lifter. You learn very quickly not to take your mittens off until the place has had a chance to thaw out. I can get a whole breakfast wearing my mittens. . . .

Dusk draws in early in the winter. We come in for the night about four o'clock, light the lamps, and settle down. I know all about the inconveniences of kerosene lamps. You can't tell me a thing about filling them every morning, about trimming the wicks, about keeping the chimneys bright. But they give such a lovely, soft, golden light that it's worth the bother. I love lamplight.—From "We Took to the Woods," by LOUISE DICKINSON RICH. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1942.)

Visitor From the North

Underneath this city tree,
Rocked by winds that rove the sky,
I remember how the sea
Roused itself with hue and cry,
Sprang away before the storm,
Breaking out its flags of foam—
Here, protected, housed and warm,
I am feeling far from home.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Utilizing Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE study of words and their usage, it is somewhat startling to learn that, in the opinion of two well-known authorities on the subject, the average person has two vocabularies. One is termed a "recognition" vocabulary, which includes "the words that you can 'recognize' and understand when you read them or hear them spoken"; the other, a "functional" vocabulary, meaning "the words that you can recall and use when you speak." It is interesting to note that one's "recognition" vocabulary is, as a general rule, three times larger than one's "functional."

With what pertinency may the student of Christian Science draw from these terms a parallel to his study of divine metaphysics! For most students will agree that they are quick to "recognize" and concur in the spiritual truths read in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, while falling far short in their utilization of them. Yet Mrs. Eddy makes clear that utilization is the important thing. With succinctness she observes in Science and Health (p. 111), "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science."

Christian Science reveals the forever fact that God, good, being the only power, the only creator, there is no other power and no other creation, for there can be nothing besides the infinite All. Man, God's idea—spiritual, complete, perfect—in whom the divine Mind expresses itself, reflects all the qualities or properties of Mind, such as goodness, humility, strength, love, and so on. These are basic facts about God and man. To utilize them is the genius of intelligence.

Christ Jesus is our supreme Exemplar. Ever conscious that man was created a Godlike being, and that he was given dominion over all the earth, Jesus used that knowledge to overcome every claim of evil. He knew that the understanding of one's true selfhood is found in divine reality, in the realization that what God knows about man is all there is to man. He knew that the allness, oneness, and reality of divine Mind preclude the presence, power, reality, or identity of any other mind. By utilizing these enduring facts, he proved over and over again the liberating effect of his dynamic statement (John 8:32), "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." He did not stop with the "recognition" of spiritual truths; he made them "functional" in his everyday experience.

Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 69): "The Principle of Christian Science is divine. Its rule is, that man shall utilize the divine power." You and I must identify ourselves with the one Mind and with the divine ideas it unfolds. We have to affirm constantly as true for ourselves whatever is true of the divine nature, as did Jesus in his sublime words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." We have to deny as untrue whatever is unlike the nature of God, good, and to affirm as true all that God is. This is knowing the truth that makes free. This is drawing upon Mind's infinite reserve of right ideas. This is utilizing good. And there is no lack where there is proper utilization.

Such consciousness of good, being wholly subjective, is true prayer. It is effective, as may be seen by the following experience. One night the writer awakened in great pain. For a time the pain was so severe she seemed unable to think clearly. Lifting thought to God, she prayed for more spiritual understanding. Almost immediately an inner voice said: "Use the truth you know. When you need more it will come." Quickly she declared aloud: "I know that God is Life and God is Love. That means He is my life and I am loved of Him. I can therefore encounter nothing but harmony." In a short time every vestige of pain disappeared, leaving her happy and free. Truth utilized was error made nothing.

The availability of infinite good is a divine law, operating universally. The utilization of good is the activity of spiritual law in individual consciousness. Let us, then, as followers of Christ Jesus, joyfully embrace the opportunity offered us every hour to show forth the supremacy of God, good, in our daily round. Let us maintain a spiritual mode of life, putting into practice what we already know, and thus equipping ourselves to receive more. In proportion as we do this, we shall behold the shades of night lifting from the earth, and in its place a new day dawning, Truth-lighted, and garbed in peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das Gute anwenden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM ERGRÜNDEN und Anwenden der Wörter ist es etwas erstaunlich, daß der Durchschnittsmensch zwei Wortschätze hat, wie zwei bekannte Sprachkenner behaupten. Der eine wird „Erkennungswortschatz" genannt und enthält „die Wörter, die man ‚erkennen' und verstehen kann, wenn man sie liest oder hört"; der andere, ein „Gebrauchswortschatz", enthält „die Wörter, an die man sich erinnern und die man gebrauchen kann, wenn man spricht". Es ist interessant, daß unser „Erkennungswortschatz" im allgemeinen dreimal größer ist als unser „Gebrauchswortschatz".

Wie angebracht der Christliche Wissenschafter von diesen Ausdrücken einen Vergleich mit seinem Studium der göttlichen Metaphysik anstellen kann! Denn die meisten Wissenschafter werden zugeben, daß sie die geistigen Wahrheiten, die sie in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy lesen, sofort „erkennen" und mit ihnen einverstanden sind, während sie es sehr an ihrer Nutzanwendung fehlen lassen. Aber Mrs. Eddy macht klar, daß die Nutzanwendung die Hauptsache ist. Kurz und bündig erklärt sie in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 111): „Das Prinzip der göttlichen Metaphysik ist Gott; die Betätigung der göttlichen Metaphysik ist die Nutzanwendung der Macht der Wahrheit über den Irrtum; ihre Regeln beweisen ihre Wissenschaft".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt, daß es wegen der ewigen Tatsache, daß Gott, das Gute, die einzige Macht, der einzige Schöpfer ist, keine andere Macht und keine andere Schöpfung gibt; denn es kann außer dem unendlichen All nichts geben. Der Mensch, die geistige, vollständige und vollkommene Idee Gottes, in der das göttliche Gemüt sich ausdrückt, spiegelt alle Eigenschaften oder Eigenheiten des Gemüts wie Güte, Demut, Stärke, Liebe usw. wider. Dies sind Grundtatsachen über Gott und den Menschen. Sie nutzbar machen ist das Talent der Intelligenz.

Christus Jesus ist unser höchster Beispielgeber. Sich immer bewußt, daß der Mensch als gottgleiches Wesen mit Herrschaft über die ganze Erde geschaffen wurde, machte Jesus von dieser Erkenntnis Gebrauch, jeden Anspruch des Bösen zu überwinden. Er wußte, daß das Verständnis unseres wahren Selbst in der göttlichen Wirklichkeit zu finden ist, d. h. in der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch nur das ist, was Gott über ihn weiß. Er wußte, daß die Allheit, die Einheit und die Wirklichkeit des göttlichen Gemüts die Gegenwart, die Macht, die Wirklichkeit oder Wesenseinheit eines andern Gemüts ausschließen. Dadurch, daß er von diesen bleibenden Tatsachen Gebrauch machte, bewies er immer wieder die befreiende Wirkung seiner dynamischen Erklärung (Joh. 8, 32): „Ihr werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch frei machen". Er ließ es nicht bei der „Erkenntnis" geistiger Wahrheiten bewenden, sondern machte in seinem Alltagsleben von ihnen „Gebrauch".

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 69): „Das Prinzip der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist göttlich. Ihre Regel ist, daß der Mensch von der göttlichen Kraft Gebrauch machen soll". Wir müssen uns mit dem einen Gemüt und mit den göttlichen Ideen, die es entfaltet, wesenseins machen. Wir müssen beständig über uns als wahr bestätigen, was über die göttliche Art wahr ist, wie Jesus es in seinen erhabenen Worten tat (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins". Wir müssen alles, was der Art Gottes, des Guten, ungleich ist, als unwahr verneinen und alles, was Gott ist, als wahr bejahen, d. h. die Wahrheit erkennen, die frei macht, d. h. aus des Gemüts unendlichem Vorrat rechter Ideen schöpfen, mit andern Worten, vom Guten Gebrauch machen. Und es herrscht kein Mangel, wo rechter Gebrauch gemacht wird.

Ein solches gänzlich subjektives Bewußtsein des Guten ist wahres Gebet. Es ist wirksam, wie folgende Erfahrung zeigt. Eines Nachts wachte die Verfasserin dieses Aufsatzes mit großen Schmerzen auf. Eine Zeitlang waren die Schmerzen so heftig, daß sie nicht klar denken zu können schien. Das Denken zu Gott erhebend, betete sie um mehr geistiges Verständnis. Fast sofort sagte ihr eine innere Stimme: „Wende die Wahrheit an, die du kennst. Wenn du mehr brauchst, wirst du sie empfangen". Sofort erklärte sie laut: „Ich weiß, daß Gott das Leben ist, und ich weiß, daß Gott die Liebe ist. Das bedeutet, daß Er mein Leben ist, und daß Er mich liebt. Daher kann mir nichts als Harmonie widerfahren". Nach kurzer Zeit verschwand jede Spur der Schmerzen; sie war froh und frei. Die angewandte Wahrheit vernichtete den Irrtum.

Die Anwendbarkeit des unendlich Guten ist ein universal wirkendes göttliches Gesetz. Die Nutzanwendung des Guten ist die Tätigkeit des geistigen Gesetzes im individuellen Bewußtsein. Laßt uns dann als Nachfolger Christi Jesu freudig jede uns stündlich gebotene Gelegenheit ergreifen, die Allerhabenheit Gottes, des Guten, in unserem täglichen Leben darzutun! Laßt uns eine geistige Lebensweise beibehalten, indem wir in die Tat umsetzen, was wir schon wissen, und uns dadurch ausrüsten, mehr zu empfangen! In dem Verhältnis, wie wir dies tun, lüften sich die Schatten der Nacht von der Erde, und an ihrer Stelle werden wir einen neuen Tag, von der Wahrheit erhellt und in Frieden gekleidet, dämmern sehen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Winter Time

There are no shadows to this day;
the light is even and winter gray
over fields and the boulders of that wall
where snow has fallen and ceased to fall.

Such landscape has no benefit
of any sun to sharpen it,
no tree's thin shadow to indicate
how early it is or else how late.

Where there is nothing to detain
or hasten a day on, it is plain
to us who observe that noon will be
no different from nine o'clock or three.

MAVIS CLARE BARNETT

Thoughts that Heal and Prevent Disease

The growing recognition among physicians and others of the value of thought in the treatment of disease, Christian Science shows to be a development of much significance and promise.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1944

Seabees on Job Three Years: 'Can Do' Becomes 'Will Do—Did Do'

Anniversary Marks Noble Record in War

U. S. naval construction battalions display skill and speed in all major amphibious invasions.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 — Out of this war have come many new heroic organizations but none more so than the Seabees who today observe their third anniversary.

They are the naval construction battalions which have built airfields, landed equipment, dug trenches, hacked out paths through the jungles. They are the mechanics and bulldozer operators, the electricians, the pile drivers who have been at the right hand of every major amphibious invasion force.

Their motto is "Can Do" and they have done, as James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, so heartily agreed today in commending them on their service.

The Seabees, hastily organized after Pearl Harbor, have grown to include 234,000 men and 8,500 officers. They represent 60 trades. Three fourths of their number are now overseas building arifields and docks and camps.

Primarily Workers

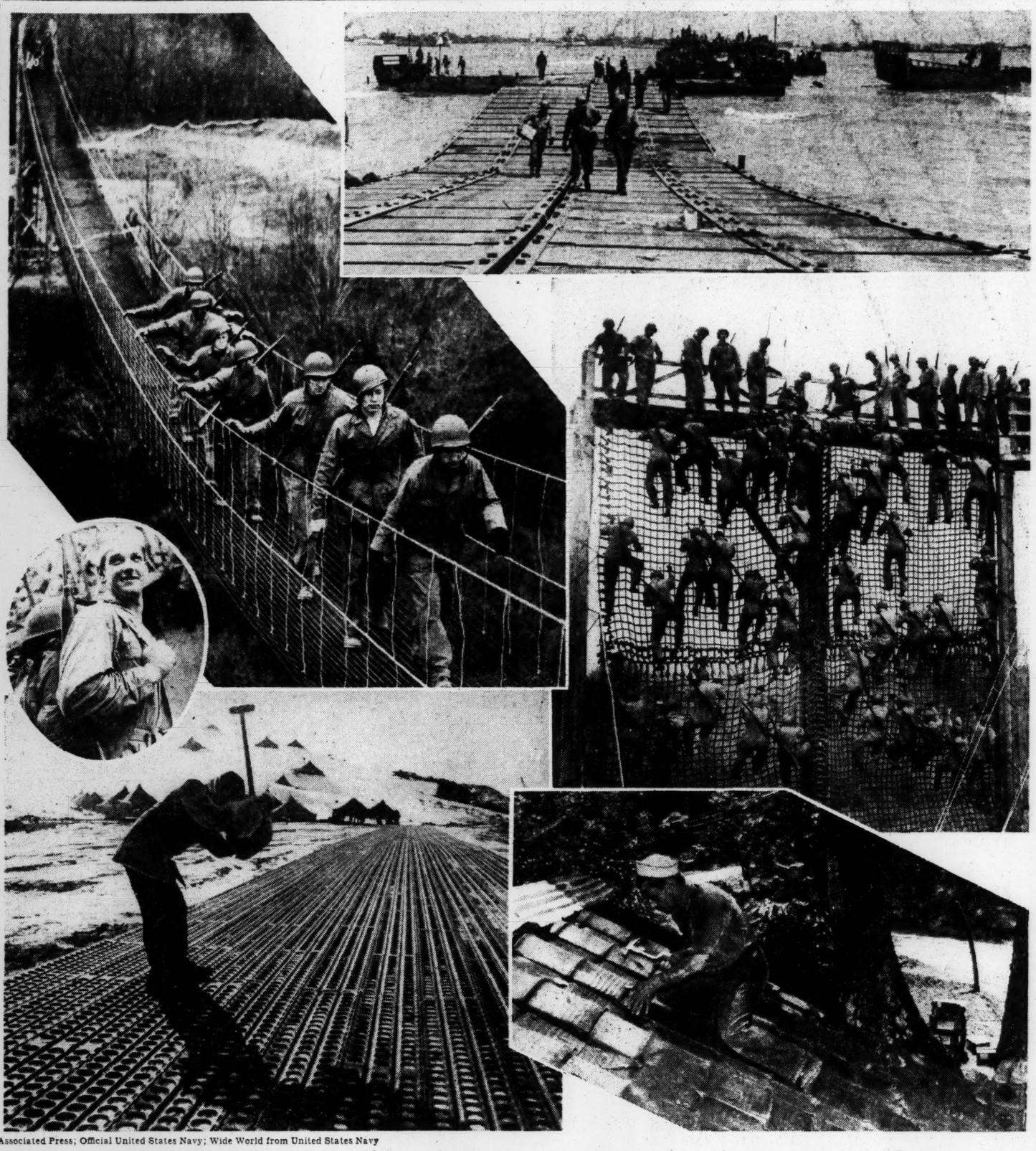
They are primarily workers. But they also can be fighters, as the enemy has discovered to his sorrow. Leveling off airfields right on the heels of the fighting troops, they not infrequently have to drop their shovel and grab a gun. Their bulldozers are not tanks, but they often have had to be turned to offensive action.

During the Admiralty invasion, a Seabee drove his ditching machine onto a beach where the enemy had pinned down our combat forces and under fire scooped out 50 or more protective trenches for their protection.

From "Can Do," the Seabees' motto has been extended to "Can Do—Will Do—Did Do," as they proved their worth from Australia to the Aleutians. Every major amphibious invasion, whether in the European or the Pacific war theater, has found the Seabees paving the way to victory. In the Normandy invasion, they manned the artificial harbors off the coast—our secret weapon that made such a daring landing possible.

The Pearl Harbor disaster confronted the United States High Command with the imperative need of whipping together construction battalions that could build advance air and naval bases in the Pacific in nothing flat. An order was rushed to the Bureau of Yards and Docks instructing it to recruit without delay 3,000 skilled construction workers. That order constitutes the origin of the Seabees which is being commemorated today.

The Seabees' road to fame was slow and arduous. At first the public, more interested in the war news than in the news of how the war was being won, ignored the work of these construction battalions or took it for granted. But as their handiwork spread over the Marshalls, the Marianas, Palau, Normandy, and the Philippines, they have begun to get the honor that is their due.



Associated Press; Official United States Navy; Wide World from United States Navy

Seabees, With Tools and Arms, Complete Three Impressive Years of Triumph

Top left: United States Navy Seabees file across a suspension bridge on their way to the cargo nets as part of their conditioning course at Camp Endicott, Davisville, R. I. Top right: Pictorial record of the duties and the hobbies, the accomplishments and the avocations of the Navy's Seabees, who observe their third anniversary today. Seabees played a major role in the setting up of the famed "mulberry" floating harbors in Normandy. This is a view of one of the causeways in the United States mulberry, later drastically damaged by a tremendous storm in the English Channel. Circle, left: The Seabee in circle is typical of his brethren in tools and arms—he's ready to work or fight. He is en route to a South Pacific base. Lower left: A Seabee wearing heavy gloves against the bite of the cold as he pounds down a section of landing strip on Amchitka in the Aleutians. Center right: Navy Seabees scramble down cargo nets in preparation for the day when they must use the same method to get down the side of a Navy ship on a hostile shore. The scene is at Camp Endicott. Lower right: In Spanish-tile fashion, segments of gasoline drums are used for roofing on Seabee shop.

Italy Acts to Cut Sinews Of Sardinian Separatism

Significant experiment in regional autonomy is on way—Leaders seek end to political feuds.

By a Staff Artist

Will Sardinia secede from Italy?

Miners working without shoes—often without their evening meal—accent the grave economic problems on this Island which flanks the Tyrrhenian Sea.

But apparently despite grave unrest, the familiar separatist movement on Sardinia appears to have lost ground. And the Bonomi Government in Italy has taken steps to stem the separatist tendencies by granting more regional self-government.

There have been few reports from Sardinia. The accompanying story is one of the first authentic discussions of conditions there.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A significant experiment in regional autonomy will be launched in liberated Italy in the very near future.

A communiqué issued by the new Italian Government of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi during its first meeting includes this indication among the urgent administrative problems with which it deals.

Political quarters in Rome hope that the new policy will put an end to separatist maneuvers in Sicily, where serious riots occurred again last week, and in Sardinia.

Admittedly, the situation is critical, but while much attention has been given to developments in Sicily, Sardinia continues to be a more or less unknown quantity in Italian politics these days.

This is due to the almost complete interruption of communications between this second largest island of the Mediterranean and the Italian mainland.

Transport Scarce

The only transport available is an occasional aircraft—reserved for military purposes—connecting the Sardinian Capital, today one of Italy's most thoroughly destroyed cities, with Rome, and a small steamer which leaves for Naples at infrequent intervals.

Mail reportedly takes several weeks to arrive, telegrams five or six days. Papers do not arrive at all.

The general situation is confused, as contact between the authorities in the cities and the countryside is hampered by the destruction of highways.

Economic conditions in the Island have deteriorated due to the long period of isolation and the interruption of traffic.

The Fascist regime had concentrated more than 15 divisions in Sardinia in 1943.

The war and the presence of those huge military formations exhausted all or almost all the food resources.

The meager stocks of industrial products have been used up.

Dearth of Food

Food rations are smaller than on the mainland. Although the Allied Commission reported last September that food prices had been reduced, it is a fact that the "black market" is much worse than on the mainland. Besides, 50,000 tons of grain must be imported from the mainland this winter in order to prevent famine.

A somewhat more favorable aspect of this dark economic picture is the fact that a number of Sardinian mines—some years before the war the number of mines in the island had risen to 150—have been set in operation again by Allied mining engineers despite very considerable technical difficulties. Coal now is being produced at the rate of 50,000 to 100,000 tons a month, a tonnage which cannot meet liberated Italy's civilian needs, but which has contributed vitally toward Allied military successes and toward the establishment of valuable foreign exchange credits to Italy.

Yet the living conditions of the miners almost defy description.

They earn between 26 and 32 lire (26 to 32 cents), plus small dependency allowances, for an eight-hour day. Although the Italian Government has granted an increase of 20 lire, the striking poverty of the miners remains unchanged due to inflation of the currency. Most of the miners, therefore, go to work without shoes and go to bed supperless.

Generally speaking, the complete lack of shoes and clothing throughout the Island is even worse than the food shortage.

As for the political situation, the unsettled state of the Island is indicated in reportedly alarming unrest among the population.

Following the announcement of the Italian surrender in September, 1943, anti-Fascist riots broke out in many places, but the pro-Fascist military commanders intervened immediately. It appears that Fascist elements have been left undisturbed. Even the Fascist corporate system still is in force, due to certain administrative technicalities.

To be sure, all provincial administrations have been reorganized and new prefects have replaced their Fascist predecessors. But reactionary interests are powerful, and the Rome Communist daily Unità declares that "Fascist tyranny in all its forms has perished in the Island."

The paper's remarks refer, of course, to certain financial and land-owning interests whose contributions have filled the pockets of Separatist elements. The motives are the same as in Sicily, fear of social and economic reforms playing an all-important role.

Fascists Barred

The Island's political parties—with the six anti-Fascist parties organized in the Committees of National Liberation—have been quite anxious to avoid any political contact with separatist quarters whose records usually show close collaboration with the Fascist regime. Last July, therefore, the Sardinian political parties decided during a meeting in Cagliari that they would refuse to admit to their ranks all former Fascist officials, propagandists, and collaborators.

No party is openly separatist, but all are autonomist.

That there has been no co-operation between the parties and separatist outsiders probably is due to the pro-autonomist activities of Emilio Lussu, the Island's most popular politician. Signor Lussu, Secretary General of the Action Party and leader of that Party's left wing, commands great respect among the Italian masses because of his ceaseless anti-Fascist struggle, both in Italy and in exile, during the past two decades.

Yet separatist propaganda, unable to overcome the resistance of the political parties, skillfully exploits the terrible conditions in the Island to win followers among the people.

According to the Action Party daily Italia Libera, probably reflecting Signor Lussu's views, distrust in the unity of Italy is making timid headway among the masses, since "in Sardinia, the work of the central authorities does not only appear inefficient, but also the cause of a singular opposition to the most reasonable local initiative and . . . simplest measures demanded by Sardinia."

Apparently, the Government of Signor Bonomi has heeded the warnings of those who demanded immediate measures to control the widespread distrust before it is too late. A draft bill proposed by the Sardinian High Commissioner, General Pinna, relating to an extension of the High Commissioner's powers in the direction of increased autonomy and provisions for the agriculture and industry in Sardinia has been accepted by the Cabinet and, obviously the Allied Commission alike.

Furthermore, an advisory board, formed by representatives of the six Liberation Committee parties, trade-union representatives, and representatives of other organizations, will assist the High Commissioner and express the needs and wishes of the population.

Only developments will show whether this step is sufficiently radical to prevent the separatists from undermining the political structure of Sardinia.

All G. O. P. Senators On Major Committees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Every Republican senator, newly elected or holdover, has been assured a place on two major committees in the next session of Congress.

Nineteen of the 38 also will get a seat on a third major committee. In all, 196 committee seats were tentatively doled out, but they included spots on inactive groups.

The assignments were made by the Republican Committee on Committees, headed by Minority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine. He said individual assignments would not be made public until they are approved by the entire Republican membership, soon after Congress convenes January 3.

Senator White said the greatest competition was for the two Republican vacancies on the Foreign Relations Committee, formed by the defeat of Senators Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota and James J. Davis of Pennsylvania.

Crew Has New Ship But Name Is Same

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 28 (AP)—Probably for the first time, the entire crew of a vessel sunk in action in this war will be transferred to a new ship bearing the name of the old, the 13th Naval District reported in announcing the U. S. S. Block Island, aircraft carrier escort, would be commissioned Dec. 30 at the Tacoma, Wash., yards of the Todd Pacific Shipyards.

The first Block Island, the CVE 21, commissioned in March, 1943, was sunk in the Atlantic last May.

Capt. F. Massie Hughes will command the new craft, officially the CVE 106. Rear Admiral J. J. Ballantyne will present 23 awards to members of the crew of the old Block Island for heroism and gallantry aboard that ship, the announcement said.

Oregon Woman 'Stamps' On OPA Ration Board

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 28 (AP)—From an irate Oregon woman to the State Office of Price Administration ration board came this left-handed holiday greetings on appropriate Christmas stationery:

"Thirty-four blue stamps, 34 red stamps, 15 pounds of sugar invalidated. Merry Christmas and a happy New Year."

Seabees' Specialty: Amphibious Landings

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 28

The Navy's Seabees observe their third anniversary today with a record of having participated in every major amphibious invasion launched by our forces in both hemispheres.

Since Dec. 28, 1941, the Seabees have licked what the Navy calls the toughest military construction job in history—building of advanced naval bases fast enough to keep pace with the needs of our expanding fleet.

Argentina May Set Own Credo On Solidarity

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Dec. 28 (AP)—Argentina's Foreign Minister, Gen. Orlando Arras Peluffo, avowed personal faith in the principles of the Pan American Union today, but warned that in the future Argentina would judge for herself whether that co-operative body binding the American Republics was really effective.

He sounded his warning at a press conference for visiting Chilean newsmen from which other reporters were barred. In his barely perceptible intonation, he told his listeners that his Ministry was aware of published reports from Washington that the Pan American Union meeting set for Jan. 3 would decide against Argentina's request for an inter-American conference to consider her participation in hemisphere defense.

General Peluffo put it this way:

While Argentina in the future would judge the effectiveness of the Pan American Union, "she will never give up her faith in the concept of inter-American solidarity."

Asked if he believed a prerequisite of Argentina's return to "inter-American unity" was "democratization of the country," General Peluffo at first demurred from the question, but then, smiling, asserted that Argentina was in fact a democracy.

New York Quarters to House Wilsoniana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Establishment of a permanent headquarters for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation here was announced today in connection with observances marking the 88th anniversary of the former President of the United States.

To be known as the Woodrow Wilson House at 45 East 65th Street, the site was formerly occupied by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Observances include the formal transfer by John W. Davis, former President of the Council and Mr. Wilson's Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, Vice-President of the Foundation, at a reception in the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, 8 West 40th Street. Heading the list of guests of honor are Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and 17 Americans associated with the League of Nations in Geneva, whose book, "Pioneers in World Order," is released for publication today by the Columbia University Press, it was disclosed by Arthur Sweetser, Foundation President.

Fosdick on Program

Raymond B. Fosdick, the first Undersecretary General of the League of Nations, was also on the program to greet members of the Foundation's Board of Directors, authors of the book, and other distinguished adherents to Mr. Wilson's ideals.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy in Mr. Wilson's Cabinet and now a member of the Board of the Foundation, said in a special message: "The 88th anniversary of the birthday of Woodrow Wilson finds the world turning to the ideals of that prophet of world peace and 'looking back to glory.' His vision splendid has been caught belatedly by a war-torn world which has highly resolved that the tragedy that denied a warless world to the heroes of World War I shall not occur after victory in this war.

"All who look for lasting peace after the fighting ceases will rejoice and wish to have part in the plan for a permanent building to house the Wilsoniana by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, created to honor the memory of the illustrious prophet of a world organization which is the only human hope of ushering in 'peace on earth, good will toward men.'"

Mr. Daniels' new book, "The Wilson Era—Years of Peace, 1910-1917," has just been published by University of North Carolina Press.

The public concern about international affairs and the great resurgence of interest in Mr. Wilson have taxed the facilities of the Foundation and Memorial Library beyond the resources provided by its present quarters. The new Woodrow Wilson House, to be occupied by the Foundation in the spring, will have enlarged facilities for its ever-expanding Library and meeting rooms for groups concerned with international affairs.

The Library is a public reference center, open daily, and used extensively by students, scholars, writers, and research workers who consult its unique League of Nations collection, Wilsoniana, material on international affairs and postwar planning, and are assisted by its reference service. The Foundation's expanded publications program is reaching a national and international public.

More than 400,000 copies of the text of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, issued by the Foundation, have been printed to meet requests by national organizations working in the field of international affairs for use in study groups and regional conferences.

Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo are honorary members of the Foundation's Board, among whom are included Frank Altschul, Ray Stannard Baker, Arthur A. Ballantine, Archibald MacLeish, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Miss Marion E. Park, Dr. James T. Shotwell, Mrs. Charles E. Simonson, Adlai E. Stevenson, Raymond Swing, William W. Waymack, and Sumner Welles. The first President of the Foundation, at the time of its founding in 1922, was Franklin D. Roosevelt, now President of the United States.

Wilson Urged Global Justice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Interest in Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States during World War I and unsuccessful backer of United States membership in the League of Nations, "has increased enormously during the past year," reports the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York, marking Mr. Wilson's anniversary today.

The interest "is far greater" than at any time since he left the White House, according to Mrs. Burnett Mahon, Executive Director. "It is astonishing how frequently his name is used in public expressions both of statesmen and of private citizens as a kind of shorthand description of a whole philosophy of life," she said.

Marking the anniversary, the Foundation issued the following timely quotations of Mr. Wilson:

Wilson Quotations

The American principle is that ... as the weak man has the same legal rights that the strong man has, just as the poor man has the same rights as the rich, though I am sorry to say he does not always get them, so, as between nations the principle of equality is the only principle of justice, and the weak nations have just as many rights and just the same rights as the strong nations. If you do not establish that principle, then this war is going to come again, because this war came by aggression upon a weak nation.—Helena, Mont., Sept. 11, 1919.

No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples.

And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation, that will in effect combine force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.—Message to the Russian Government, June 8, 1917.

Force to Guarantee Peace

Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it.—Message to Senate, Jan. 22, 1917.

The maintenance of the peace of the world and the effective execution of the treaty depend upon the whole-hearted participation of the United States. I am not stating it as a matter of power. The point is that the United States is the only nation which has sufficient moral force with the rest of the world to guarantee the substitution of discussion for war. If we keep out of this agreement, if we do not give our guaranties, then another attempt will be made to crush the new nations of Europe.—Letter to Jackson Day Dinner, Jan. 8, 1920.

Legion Seen Balance Of Power in Politics

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 28 (AP)—The American Legion was viewed by its National Commander last night as a "political balance of power."

Speaking at the 25th anniversary dinner of the Albany County "40 and 8," Edward N. Scheiberling asserted:

"The American Legion might well be and should be the political balance of power in the United States."

Commander Scheiberling added that "if we are going to have men in high offices of the country who will not follow the mandate of the American Legion, then we should take action—political action."

He said the Legion would back compulsory military training legislation when the new Congress convenes.

U. S. Heavy Bombers Await Soviet Call in Balkan Drive

ROME, Dec. 28 (AP)—The United States Air Command in Italy, seeking a close liaison with Russian military forces which would enable hundreds of 15th Air Force heavy bombers to be employed with maximum effectiveness against the common enemy, thus far apparently has achieved no tangible results in its overtures.

Close co-operation was attained last summer, when 15th Air Force bombers and fighters as well as 8th Air Force planes shuttled to bases in Russia, bombing and strafing Nazi targets en route.

The desirability of shuttle operations ceased, however, when Romania was knocked out of the war and the Russian armies moved up into Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Yugoslavia. Authoritative sources here asserted that shuttle bombing was discontinued merely because it ceased to be profitable when bases built for United States bombers were left great distances behind the Russian fighting front and the targets between them and Italy ceased to exist.

The problem troubling Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker and his staff, however, is fighter bases. It obviously would be ideal if the Americans were able to base fighters in the newly won area near Budapest, where bombers could pick up escorts while en route to Germany. The Tactical Air Forces now are compelled to use all the available air fields near the northern Italian battle front.

Elimination of the enemy from France and the Balkans and substantially from Hungary has left the 15th Air Force with only a limited sphere of operations.

It could be a tremendous support weapon for the Russian drive across Hungary if adequate liaison with the Soviet Command were achieved.

Tragic consequences when close liaison is lacking were disclosed in a recent announcement that a group of American Lightnings lost its bearings and attacked a Russian column in Yugoslavia last month. That was one of the last times the Americans tried any target in that neighborhood.

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

A Thursday Page

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

The Chinese People at Home

By Cornelia Spencer

Author of "The Exile's Daughter," "Made in China," etc.

Chapter One

One out of every five persons in the world is a Chinese. This is certainly enough to make us want to know what the Chinese are like. Their country is about the size of the United States. Its geographical position with regard to north and south is similar. History has shown us that the Chinese love democracy and are willing to die for freedom. Are they perhaps a little like Americans?

It may be hard to believe this because so many strange things have been said of the Chinese—that they do everything backwards, eat snakes, and wear pigtails.

We think of Confucius as the one who taught about relationship between people. He wanted to plan a system which would work for the individual, the family, and the state. Although he was the one who organized this thinking, it was not new in his day. Family relationships and responsibilities were already old then so that we should think of him as the organizer of this system rather than its originator.

The astonishing thing about the Chinese family system applied to home and state is that, old as it is, it is based on regard for the individual. While other countries still believed that might made right, the Chinese believed that consideration was due to every man. This thought for the individual is the very root of democracy and something which the best men of the world are still trying to bring about.

A Settled People

One reason why the Chinese home is so old and so important in the history of the country is the fact that everything we know about early Chinese history shows that they were not, like so many other peoples of the world, first nomads or wandering tribes. From times too early for any records, they seem to have been living as a settled people. North of them were the wandering tribes which often came and troubled them. To the west were the Indians who were first a pastoral people. Many of the groups which were to populate Europe and the Near East also began in this way. But the Chinese seem to have been farmers from the beginning. One way we know this is that they never learned the use of milk or milk products. The Mongols knew of its value and used it. The Indians did also and even used cooked butter or ghi in their religious worship. But the Chinese are only now discovering the value of milk as a food.

The very earliest implements of the Chinese that have been discovered are stone tools for farming. The oldest records show they knew how to irrigate fields fifteen hundred years before Christ. Centered as they were then in the loess North China Plain, they had a soft river-silt soil to deal with which may have made this possible with their simple tools.

But great cities seemed to flourish in China very early too. This means that the surrounding farm people had to raise enough for themselves and in addition for those who did not farm. They must have been good cultivators while other peoples were still wandering from pastureland to pastureland.

There were then very early Chinese who lived in town homes and in farm homes. In either place the family organization is much the same, based as it is on the relationships of one to the other, and set in place between those who have already passed on and those who are to be born. For the Chinese family is not something cut off and to itself. It is like strands of silk woven into a cord beginning in the past and leading into the future.

The Chinese Family

To understand the Chinese family wherever it lives, we have to stop to see first its relation to the past, for ancestors have much to do with the story. The living family still has its responsibilities for those that are gone. They cannot be forgotten for if they are they may be in need, or bad luck may come. The very community will condemn a family so careless. For this reason the Chinese have, from long before the time of Confucius, made sacrifices and offerings to the dead to remember them and to provide for them. In early times these sacrifices were actual burnt offerings of animals and money. In later times "paper horses" or tokens were used for animals, and paper money came to be used in place of gold and silver. Paper houses and furniture and maid servants and even meals are often burned at graves. Very often the idea behind these gifts is simple remembrance such as the Westerner shows by flowers. Often it is a real sense of responsibility.

Of course this responsibility between members of a family accounts for a number of things in China—such things as why there are no insane asylums, why there are no insurance companies. You may say, but there are beggars. Yes, but beggars beg by trade. It is their business and they belong to a beggars' guild. That is simply their way of making a living. A member of a family may never be disowned. However disreputable he becomes, however poor or sick, he can always come back to the family from which he originated and there he will have a share in whatever the family has. He needs no insurance or social security, for the family is both. If a child is born feeble-minded the family accepts it as inevitable and binds him if he must be bound, or else simply puts up with the inconvenience of his foolish remarks. He is never shut up in some institution away from his own. Everyone born into a family belongs to a family then and forever. What security this is!

Sons and Daughters

But the family reaches forward as well as back. Because it does, no individual can act altogether freely. He must act as a member of the family. Perhaps this helps us to understand why marriage in China has been—until a very recent time, and is still for the greater part, although many young couples are choosing their own mates—a matter for the family to decide rather than for the boy to decide. We have to think of the boy and girl separately in this question. This is because the girl goes to her husband's home and becomes a part of his family. She is lost to her paternal home since she does not carry on its name. All that the family can do is to arrange the best possible match for her with regard to herself, and with regard to the linking of two families through marriage. In the case of the boy, marriage is important in a different way. He will be the one to carry on the family. His sons and his grandsons will worship the ancestors that are gone and live in the home with the grandparents. His marriage then must be with a girl who, since she also will come to the family home, will fit into the family well.

People of the West usually feel that several families do not get on very well when they live together. There is a saying to the effect that two families beneath one roof are soon in trouble. In the Chinese family there are very often a half dozen or more families beneath one roof and in general they get on wonderfully well. There may be an ancient great-grandmother who sits in the sunshine of the court and tells stories of how things were when she was young. There may be the grandparents who are really the head of the family even though they show deference to the older lady and make it seem that decisions are still hers. There may be the mother and father, perhaps the elder of the sons of the grandparents and his wife, who carry the actual responsibility for the household, the man working and the woman seeing to the buying and sewing. Then there may be the young sons, one perhaps married and starting in his father's business, his young wife dandling her first baby on her knee and coming to show him daily to his great-great-grandmother, his great-grandparents, his grandparents and to his daddy in the evening.

Besides these, there is perhaps an uncle who had misfortune in business and who now lives here in the hope of something turning up. Or perhaps a widowed aunt whom custom admires for not marrying again and who is largely responsible for the making of cloth shoes for the entire household or for planning the dowry for the only little girl, sister of the young father. There may be, perchance, a cousin, who is called brother in China, son of a great-uncle who has passed on and who has come to his closest relatives, a middle-aged man who attends to the buying of the year's supply of rice and the curing of tea leaves and a hundred odd jobs which give him a share in the family.

Many families are as large as this, many are larger and many are smaller. Some are couples like those in the West who leave home and start up for themselves. But this is the most typical Chinese family. They all live together, eat together, play together. What privacy there is, is the privacy of their own bedrooms or perhaps a moment in the court when no one else is there. They get on so well because rooted deeply in them are the teachings attributed to Confucius—regard for each other. If they fail, they fail the ancestors as well as each other. If they fall out completely they break up the home and lose all the security and rootage it gives them. They do quarrel sometimes. On a very hot morning a woman may raise her voice in anger. A naughty child may be slapped over the head; a son be roundly shouted at by an irate father; an old woman abuse a foolish granddaughter. They are human. But the next moment there is likely to be a quiet voice, a laugh, and the sound of a child's prattle. The base has not been disturbed. The family goes on as before.

About 85 per cent of the Chinese are farmers. To look at them then is to see how by far the most of the Chinese people live. Grain has been the basis of Chinese economy for thousands of years and the control of it has meant the downfall of rulers or their powerful advance. This control of grain has also meant famine, when there was monopoly, or survival when there was price control for the people.

Whether it is a farmer who lives in the North where one dry crop a year is raised, or the farmer in the South where wet farming is carried on and two or three crops can be raised, farm life has strong similarities. Its center is the clan village where one family with all its outbranchings lives. Here stands the spreading home with one court behind another and the encircling rooms. Here is the common threshing floor, the common pond, the common jars for fertilizer, the common vegetable patches, the common burial ground.

Farming in China is done for the most part in age-old ways. Improvement in tools and the use of motorized machinery has scarcely begun. Perhaps it will not be possible for the farmers who live on such a low income to have them until they are financed, either through the government or by some sort of co-operation.

(Life on farms in China is very different from what it is in Western countries. Read about the ways of Chinese farmers and their families, in the next installment, next Thursday.)

Frances C. Darling

From the exhibition, Fifteen Contemporary Chinese Painters, presented recently by The East and West Association, New York City

"Flying Bird," by Ju Pei-hung

Sharing Treasure

Chests of Treasure are starting on their way across the Atlantic, to bring to girls and boys in devastated Europe messages of goodwill and thoughtfulness from young people of America.

And when these chests are opened, the children to whom they are going will—at last, after many years of sadness and suffering—have the pleasure of reading good stories and looking at beautiful pictures that will tell them of the good and happy things of life.

For years, these children's thoughts have been filled chiefly with the cruelties they saw around them and experienced themselves, with the pitiable lack of the things they and their families needed just to exist.

Now the invaders are being driven out; friendly neighbors are moving in to help the people in the devastated countries to set their homes in order and to get food and warmth. But the books have been burned, destroyed, or carried off. And there are no new ones in those countries to replace them. The only hope of those children in the devastated areas is that their friends in distant lands will share with them the good books they enjoy.

Treasure Chests

This brings us to the story of the Treasure Chests, which made Book Week in America this year not only an occasion to celebrate the wealth and richness of our own bookshelves—but an opportunity to share the blessings of books with our friends who are throwing off the yoke of German domination.

During Book Week, the Treasure Chest appeal was launched in schools, libraries and youth groups, asking them to co-operate in collecting, buying and putting together as many books as possible for children of liberated areas.

The Book Committee of the Women's Council for Post War Europe is sponsoring the campaign. Anyone who wants to help in collecting books or making Treasure Chests, may have full information by writing to Mme. Ninon Tallon, chairman of the Book Committee, at 366 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Write Mme. Tallon whether you wish to organize a group to make Treasure Chests, to buy Treasure Chests, or to collect books and provide decorations for chests. Tell her, too, which countries you are most interested in. Treasure Chests may be sent to Belgium, China, Denmark, England, France, Greece, Holland, Italy, Jugoslavia, Norway, Philippine Islands, Poland, and the Soviet Union.

The Treasure Chests are to be in two sizes—to contain either 30 or 100 books. They will be cases, somewhat like a trunk, which when opened will reveal a shelved interior, like a little display library. The model will be available to groups or to individuals who take part in the campaign. They can make the chests themselves, or buy them, at very nominal cost, and decorate them to suit their own taste.

A Book List

To avoid transportation difficulties, books from distant parts of the United States may be assembled and sent to the central headquarters, where they will be put into appropriate cases. When this is done, special arrangements will be made so that the decoration plan prepared by the participating group can be sent with the books and added to the Chest at headquarters.

A book list has been worked out, containing more than 150 titles that are suitable for Treasure Chest collections. These titles have been chosen by the committee, and by librarians, teachers, publishers and representatives of other countries.

"The Treasure Chests are the beginning of a world exchange of books between children to unite them through shared reading and knowledge," Mme. Tallon said. "We who fight for democracy and freedom do not want to suppress books. We want to restore them. We want to make the next May 10, the anniversary of the first burning of books in Germany, a day solemnly dedicated to this restoration.

"We want to contribute to it by sending to the children of countries who have suffered devastation through war a collection of the best American picture books, which they can read with the help of accompanying dictionaries and mimeographed translated digests when necessary."

Book Reviews

Portugal's History

With Lisbon only 25 hours away from New York by Clipper, it is good to have a book about our nearest neighbor on the European Continent. "Portugal Wharf of Europe," by Elizabeth Coleman (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50), is chiefly illustrated by the author's own excellent photographs. The text tells briefly of Portugal's interesting history, but most of all in both pictures and writing, Miss Coleman tries to give us an insight into the lives of the people. Their lovely buildings, their sports, and their picturesque fishing villages, all are well depicted.

Freedom for Italy

"Garibaldi," by Nina Brown Baker (Vanguard Press, New York. $2.50), is an excellent biography of Italy's great patriot. It is good reading for girls as well as boys. The love story of Anita and Garibaldi is like something out of a medieval legend; love at first sight there in faraway Brazil, and a loyalty to each other and Garibaldi's dream of liberation for his native land that endured hardships and dangers and never grew less. Garibaldi was always a hero to appeal to youth, and through this story they can realize what he did for Italy and the oppressed people. Mrs. Baker's biography is good reading for these times when we need to understand Italy and her past. The illustrations by Louis Slobodkin, especially the fine frontispiece, add to the quality of the book.

Whittington's London

"Lord of London," by Cora Burlingame (Appleton Century Co., New York. $2.50), is the tale of Dick Whittington, not the familiar legend of Dick and his cat, but the story of London, itself, the court and the guilds, fourteenth century London and the young lad who came to work as apprentice and at last became Lord Mayor. He becomes a great friend of Richard II, the boy king. Much history and excitement is worked into this colorful picture of old England.

Poet and Fighter

There is a new biography of John Milton, who shines out of one page of "Lone Journey" as he makes his Latin speech at Christ's College. This new life, "John Milton" (Harper and Bros., New York. $2.50), is written by Edmund Fuller, who confesses that, as a boy, he was frightened by Milton, the old blind poet, and only lately discovered the fearless, fighting man who left his stamp on men's thoughts.

This biography is not easy reading. It is mature in thought and in treatment. The illustrations by Robert Ball, perhaps because of wartime difficulties in manufacture, are not reproduced as sharply and clearly as they deserve and lack the delicate charm I feel sure were in the original sketches. But there are boys and girls who are going to find warmth and interest in this book and will not be deterred by the initial impression.

Dark Continent

"Stanley's Africa," by Rafaello Busoni (Viking Press, New York. $3.50), is a lively story which tells well Stanley's adventures as the last of the great explorers of a mysterious continent. In 1873, when Stanley was given the fantastic instructions, "Find Dr. Livingstone," the very best map that he could obtain showed Africa as nearly a blank of white with just a few lakes and rivers tentatively sketched. The source of the Nile was then unknown. His route from Paris lay overland to Bombay, and then by little boat to Zanzibar. There he planned his safari, crossed to the mainland and moved north of the Tanganyika Territory.

It was a land that was to fascinate him for the rest of an active life. Africa was in his blood. It became his destiny. This is a book which a family might well enjoy together. It is illustrated plenteously, with maps and pictures, also by Mr. Busoni.

"Riders of the Gabilans," by Graham Dean (Viking Press, New York. $2), is an adventure yarn of quite a different type, with cowboys and rustlers, and much excitement in the hunt for the cattle thieves of the far ranges. There are spirited illustrations by Wesley Dennis. The author is now a newspaper editor out in the cattle country and he knows horses and trails.

Frances C. Darling

Florida Indians Given Annual Auto-Plate Gift

By the Associated Press

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 28

Florida has just made its annual gift of 100 automobile license plates to the Seminole Indians.

State officials went down to the Everglades about 10 years ago for a powwow with the Seminoles. The Indians said they didn't want anything but to be left alone and given 100 auto tags.

So the State has been giving them the tags ever since.

The cost to the State? Seven dollars—the cost of making the tags.

Some of Byrd Polar Dunnage Is Recovered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—The Navy and Interior Departments have disclosed that the Argentine Government has returned equipment to the United States which was abandoned near the South Pole nearly four years ago by the Byrd Expedition.

When the Expedition's supplies became scarce in 1941, the explorers were forced to leave much of their equipment at their icy Palmer Land base. No word was heard of it for months since the channel, approaching the base, was ice-locked.

Last year a curator of the Smithsonian Institution, who was in Buenos Aires, recognized in an exhibit some equipment which had been loaned the Byrd Expedition by the Smithsonian. It was learned that the Argentine gunboat Primero de Mayo had managed to negotiate the channel and rescue some of the equipment.

The gear, valued by the Interior Department's General Land Office at about $500, had been tagged with a notation requesting finders to return it to the United States. In Argentina, it was said unofficially that the instructions on the notation had been carried out to as great an extent as possible.

It was not learned why the gear identified by the Smithsonian curator had not been sent to this country but Ben Thoron, Director of the Interior Department's Division of Territories and Island Possessions, said there was "no disposition on the part of the Argentine Government not to return the equipment."

Gallup Poll Forecast Differed From Actual Sampling Figure

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Congressmen learned from Dr. George Gallup today that throughout most of the 1944 presidential race the Gallup Poll deliberately forecast a closer vote than was indicated by the actual sampling.

Because a light poll was expected up to the closing weeks of the election, and because this was interpreted as affecting Mr. Roosevelt's election chances adversely, a 2-point change was made in Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's favor.

In statistical terms, what actually happened was that the sampling figures indicated a nation-wide percentage in Mr. Roosevelt's favor of about 53 to 47. But because of an expectation of a light vote, 2 percentage points were taken from the Roosevelt side and given to the Dewey side, as an "adjustment" making the campaign look like a "horse race," with a bare difference of 51 to 49 per cent.

Weight of Soldier Vote

The actual result was about 53.3 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt on civilian votes and about 53.6 per cent with soldiers' votes reckoned in.

As Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D) of New Mexico of the House Campaign Investigating Committee pointed out, a percentage of only 51 per cent in popular preference for Mr. Roosevelt might actually have meant Governor Dewey's election, because so many Democratic votes are concentrated in the South that the national average has to be higher to elect a Democrat.

Dr. Gallup explained that the statistical figures given in his polls are not the "raw figures" collected by his samplers, but are adjusted for various factors. Congressmen raised the question of whether the sampling figures are not more accurate than those after the process of interpretation. They also expressed the belief that the public does not fully understand what it is getting.

"Debit" Withdrawn

The 2 per cent "debit" against Mr. Roosevelt was withdrawn for the Oct. 17 poll, Dr. Gallup explained, when it became evident that the ultimate voters' turnout would be well above the original estimate of 39,500,000 and would be close to normal. But as this 2 per cent "debit" was eliminated on one adjustment, another 2 per cent "debit" was added on the basis of another statistical adjustment at headquarters. Thus, the percentage given newspapers continued at the 51 to 49 ratio, although the "raw sampling" continued to give Mr. Roosevelt the 53 per cent figure.

Dr. Gallup explained that the 2 per cent was put back again because "an unmistakable Dewey trend developed" in all but three states.

On the last summary of all, Dr. Gallup estimated a Roosevelt percentage of 51.5 per cent of the total civilian vote.

This underestimate of Mr. Roosevelt's actual percentage, Dr. Gallup explained, was because, "We didn't take sufficient account of the great part migrant workers took in the election."

Poll in New York

Mr. Anderson directed attention to the Gallup Poll in New York State. Here the Gallup Poll forecast a Roosevelt civilian ratio of 49.5 per cent, indicating a likely Dewey victory. The actual result, including soldiers' votes, was 52.5 per cent. Dr. Gallup estimated that the civilian vote alone was actually 51.8 per cent.

Here again, it developed, the actual "raw samples" returned by the Gallup vote counters was deliberately readjusted downward. The original figures would have indicated a Roosevelt percentage of between 52 and 53 per cent, but when they had been adjusted for various factors supposed to favor Mr. Roosevelt might actually have meant Governor Dewey's election, because so many Democratic votes are concentrated in the South that the national average has to be higher to elect a Democrat.

Dr. Gallup said that "all scientific sampling polls came through the election with flying colors." He declared:

Best Record to Date

"In 1944, the Gallup Poll made its best record to date in a national election with an error of only 1.8 per cent for its national figure on the civilian vote, and an error of only 2.5 per cent for its state-by-state average for 48 states."

Congressmen learned that a Gallup "ballot" for a nation-wide sample involves interviews with 3,250 people, although it is sometimes less. These interviewees are picked to represent economic, geographic, and other divisions, Dr. Gallup explained.

Opinions Cross-Checked

Representative Clarence J. Brown (R) of Ohio pointed out there are 3,071 counties in the United States, so the sampling averages out around 1 person a county. Dr. Gallup explained that generally the same questions are submitted on several ballots, and that the opinions are cross-checked by other devices.

The poll takers allow themselves a margin of error of 4 per cent, he explained. When the Literary Digest polled 12,000,000 citizens by mail in the famous 1936 campaign, in which the magazine forecast Alf Landon's election, the result was less accurate than the modern "scientific sampling" of several thousand, Dr. Gallup said.

Mr. Brown, however, argued that individual newspapermen made as accurate or a more accurate forecasts of presidential results than any of the polls, and indicated that he felt 4 per cent was a wide margin of safety.

Drive to Popularize Use of V-Mail Is Due Shortly by Army and Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28—Friends and relatives of service people overseas are being asked by the Army and Navy to make wider use of V-Mail.

A campaign will be launched shortly after the new year to overcome civilians' convictions that V-Mail is not so fast as air mail, that it does not afford enough room to write, that it is "not private," and "lacks the personal touch," the Office of War Information said today.

V-mail forms permit a handwritten message of from 200 to 300 words, a typewritten one of 500 to 700 words. No enclosures are permitted.

The OWI contends that servicemen prefer to be able to step forward at every mail call for a short letter than to receive longer letters at longer intervals.

Main reason behind the appeal for wider use of V-mail is the need of conserving plane space, now that more than 40,000,000 pieces of mail are being dispatched to troops overseas every week.

There was a time last summer Army and Navy officials admit, when regular air mail service was better than V-mail, but this, they say, will not continue to hold good. On the North Atlantic routes, in particular, the Army warns, flying may be impossible for days at a time. V-mail, carrying the highest air priority, will be dispatched by plane the moment the weather breaks.

A single reel of V-mail containing 1,800 letters weighs seven ounces, while the same number on ordinary stationery weight 45 pounds.

Recent checks have shown that servicemen use V-mail about twice as frequently as civilian correspondents.

Vacation Alternate Costs G. M. Millions

DETROIT, Dec. 28 (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced today that it had paid more than $18,800,000 in extra compensation to factory employees eligible to receive pay in lieu of vacations in 1944.

H. W. Anderson, Vice-President in Charge of Personnel, said more than 242,000 hourly-rated employees participated in the plan whereby employees having one to five years' service received 48 hours' pay in lieu of vacations and those having five or more years' service received 96 hours' pay.

In Michigan, where the greatest number of employees participated in the plan, 107,000 workers received $9,576,000.

John Devlin Wins Gold Medal Honor In Edwin Markham Poetry Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Winners of the 1944 Edwin Markham Poetry Awards will receive their honors in January here at the Theodore Roosevelt House, the Edwin Markham Memorial Association has announced.

Promoting the poet's brotherhood ideals, the recent competition for a gold medal was won by John Devlin for his quatrain "Reunion." Mr. Devlin's home is on Staten Island, where the Markham residence now stands. Mr. Devlin, a graduate of Franklin K. Lane High School of Brooklyn and Wagner College of Staten Island, is at present on the Australian Government staff. He also won honorable mention for second place for his poem "Crusade," a sonnet in the Shakespearean Grove, N. J., for "Brotherhood."

For the first time, a "Forest Tree School Award" was offered, with a silver medal won by Joan A. Dolan, senior in the Bishop McDonnell Memorial High School, Brooklyn. The award is named for the first school in which Mr. Markham taught in California.

Honorable mentions were won by Eileen Schaeffler of the Brooklyn school, and Janet L. Smith of Laconia, N. H., High School, form.

Additional honorable mentions were won by Elsa F. Ericson, another Staten Island poet who was a friend of the Markhams, for her poem, "The Brotherhood of Man"; Frances E. Austin of Bloomington, Wis., for "Which Kind of Brothers?" and Sarah Hopkins of Ocean

Lecturers for Once Sit and Listen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28 (AP)—Some of the nation's leading lecturers were lectured to yesterday.

The men and women who usually tell others all about it sat back and listened while the State Department took over the job of talking and answering questions.

The day-long session, a new departure in State Department activity, was arranged through the American Platform Guild to bring lecturers into contact with Government officials.

Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius told the lecturers peace must be organized with general approval of the people and that public discussion of points at issue would be helpful.

Other talks followed the lines of previously published Government statements. Some questions were turned aside neatly. Others were answered with elaborations from official information.

About 50 lecturers attended, including Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of William Jennings Bryan; Andre Maurois, French author; Mme. Vicente Lim, wife of the Philippine General; Sir Hubert Wilkins, explorer, and Dean N. P. Auburn of the University of Cincinnati.

Mrs. Luce Fades In Style Parade

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—Clare Boothe Luce was omitted yesterday, for the first time in three years, from an annual list of best dressed women, compiled by Fashion Art Design, Inc., an industry group.

Replacing the Congresswoman-playwright as the best dressed woman in politics was Helen Gahagan Douglas, Californian who will be a colleague of Mrs. Luce's in the new Congress.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt again was adjudged best dressed in journalism, having "dressed even more simply and tastefully than usual," Louis Eisele, president of the organization, said.

Other selections: Motion pictures, Ellen Drew; opera, Vivian Della Chiesa; concert, Theadora Lynch; literature, Michael Stone; business, Jacquelin Cochran (Mrs. Floyd Odlum).

Steel Firm Celebrates By Boosting Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 27—The 2,300 employees of Rustless Iron and Steel Corp., of Baltimore, celebrated the company's 20th anniversary today by increasing the daily production figures 22 per cent as a present to the men on the front, C. L. Kingsbury, Vice-President and General Manager of Rustless, announced at a noon luncheon in Baltimore.

Rustless, which fabricates stainless steel all for war materials was praised for "this splendid example" by Rear Admiral C. E. Woodward, chief of the incentive division of the United States Navy, who said achievement of the goal should be "a stimulant to other companies."

An INDIAN COSTUME and how to make it by KANGI NUPA

The Indian costume we are describing today is that used in the nineteenth century by the tribes of the Great Plains region. Indians who lived along the east and west borders of the area wore similar clothing, with some variations.

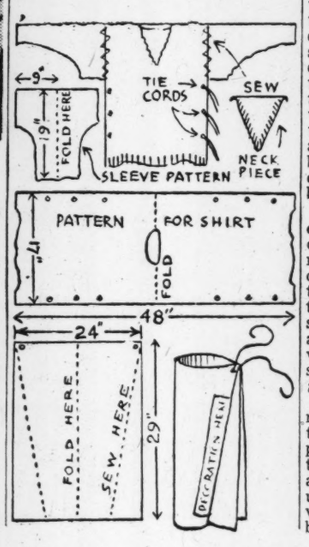
There are four principal parts to an Indian costume, a robe, a shirt, leggings, and moccasins. At times headdresses were worn, but these were probably only on special ceremonial occasions, except in the North, where animal skin caps were found.

To make a shirt you will require lightweight tanned leather; or, calf leather with the smooth side turned in, which resembles buckskin. Sheepskin or commercial chamois can be used, or even khaki cloth or lightweight canvas.

For the shirt, make a paper pattern like that in the sketch here; it is straight on the sides with a hole for your head. Vary the size to meet your need. Then cut two of the cape-like sleeves, so that they are about three-quarter length. They need not fit too closely. Fasten the sides of the shirt below the sleeves with tie-cords, as shown. Now cut two triangles of your material and sew them to the front and back of the neck opening. You can also cut short fringes at the bottom of the shirt.

Now is the time to attach the decorations to the sleeves and over the shoulders. These can be made on a bead loom, or of strips of canvas with painted designs on them. When the latter are dry, sew them to the sleeves. Make the design simple and do it carefully; at a short distance it will look very much like a genuine Indian shirt. If desired, fringes may be attached to the sleeves.

The leggings are quite simple to make. See the pattern beneath that of the shirt. Make a paper pattern 24 inches wide and cut two pieces of the same material as that used for the shirt. If you use canvas, you can bind the edges with red braid; the leather can be cut into short fringes along the edges of the flaps. Either stitch up the seam or lace it with a leather cord. Add a tie string—a leather shoe lace does well—to the upper corner, and they are ready to put on. If you are ambitious, you can make a strip of beaded decoration to attach along the seams.



(Next week we shall publish Indian designs for decorating the Indian articles you have been making.)

UNDERWEAR

"for any child of any age"

Mothers, E-Z is the perfect "pass along" underwear for your children. After one child has gotten all the necessary wear—and gone on to the next E-Z size—this sturdy, long-lasting underwear will be ready for the next brother or sister (or the little tot next door) to grow into. And that's mighty important these days, when children's underwear is scarce and hard to get. E-Z Mills, Inc., New York.

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KEEP FAITH *with us— by buying* WAR BONDS

Sports News

Rumors Swirl Around Heads Of Bruins and Black Hawks

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The air was thick with rumors again today and they swirled like last night's snowstorm over the heads of the Boston Bruins and the Chicago Black Hawks.

As the two teams prepared to face each other at the Garden tonight, their rosters were being studied to see who was to be traded for whom, if anybody. And the ones who knew the answers were not talking.

Those in the know would be Manager Art Ross of the Bruins and President Bill Tobin of the Black Hawks, who were scheduled to go into executive session with themselves some time today after Tobin arrived from Chicago. The Hawks' boss was expected to arrive in the Hub shortly before noon.

Thompson Silent

Possibly Coach Paul Thompson of the visitors has an idea of what is in the wind, but naturally he could not say anything.

"As far as I know, there's nothing doing," he declared yesterday afternoon, but then he added with his little half-smile, "but Bill Tobin's coming tomorrow, you know."

The Chicago players, themselves, feel that something is up. In fact, one of them declared, "Something should be done, don't you think? After all, we've only won three games all season. And at our last home game, when we lost to Rangers—of all teams—Tobin was pretty agitated. We've been expecting something right along."

Will Be Trade

With the manpower situation being what it is today, it isn't likely that a straight sale will be made either way. If anything is done, it will be a trade, such as the one in which Stoney Jackson was concerned. Boston got cash, and a player to be named later. That player could be Tommy O'Neil, an Irishman who would appeal to the local public.

The Hawks need a lift so badly that they are even willing to trade big Earl Seibert, and it is known that Thompson has made overtures for Russ Kopak of the Boston Olympics, whom he could have had originally, for Russ first appeared in major league hockey circles at a Chicago pre-season training camp.

Mike Improved

There was a time when the Hawks were dissatisfied with the goal-tending of Mike Karakas. In his first dozen games Mike let in 72 goals for a six-goals-per-game average. Then he pulled himself together—or the forwards started back-checking—and in his last six games he has let in only 12 tallies, a sharp drop to the two-goals-per game. But the same time the Hawks have found difficulty in finding the range themselves, and despite Mike's fine work, have won only one of their last six contests. As a matter of fact, they have won only two of their last 16.

But, as Art Ross says, all will come out in due time. In the meantime, it's fun guessing.

* * *

Briefs: Bruins are seeking a victory after dropping their last two starts . . . Paul Bibeault should help them to it . . . He was outstanding in practice at the Arena yesterday . . . In line plays, only two goals got by him, one by Herbie Cain and one by Bill Cowley.

* * *

The Olympics were snowbound on their way to Baltimore yesterday and their game with the Blades had to be postponed . . . They hope Philadelphia makes it to Boston for their two-game series at the Arena this week end . . . The games will be played Saturday and Sunday nights . . . Tiny Thompson, Paul's brother who has just been discharged from the RCAF, will join the Hawks in Toronto Saturday night . . . He is their new chief scout, and he will go to Chicago to watch a few games before setting out on a hunting expedition . . . "He wants to watch our style," said Thompson before he smiled wanly at the thought of Chicago's present style . . . Gino Rozzini will play his third game of the season with the Bruins this evening, centering for Armand Gaudreault and Paul Gladu . . . This line looked good in practice.

Seeded Juniors Win Matches Is Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP) — Headed by Linton H. Baldwin of Brooklyn, who won his second straight match in love sets, seeded players won their way through the second round of the boys and juniors singles of the eastern junior indoor tennis championships.

Baldwin, seeded fourth in the junior play, added a 6—0, 6—0 win over Burton L. Graubart of New York to his opening victory by the same score over Walter S. Sawch of Forest Hills, L. I.

First-seeded Alan S. Watson of Short Hills, N. J., reached the third rouhd with a 6—1, 6—1 victory over John M. Williams of Princeton, and other second-round junior results were:

Gordon Wilson Washburn, The Hill School and Brooklyn, defeated Fred Scribner, Forest Hills, 4—6, 6—0, 8—6.

Third-seeded Leonard L. Steiner, Brooklyn, defeated Robert Vogel, New Haven, Conn., 6—1, 6—0.

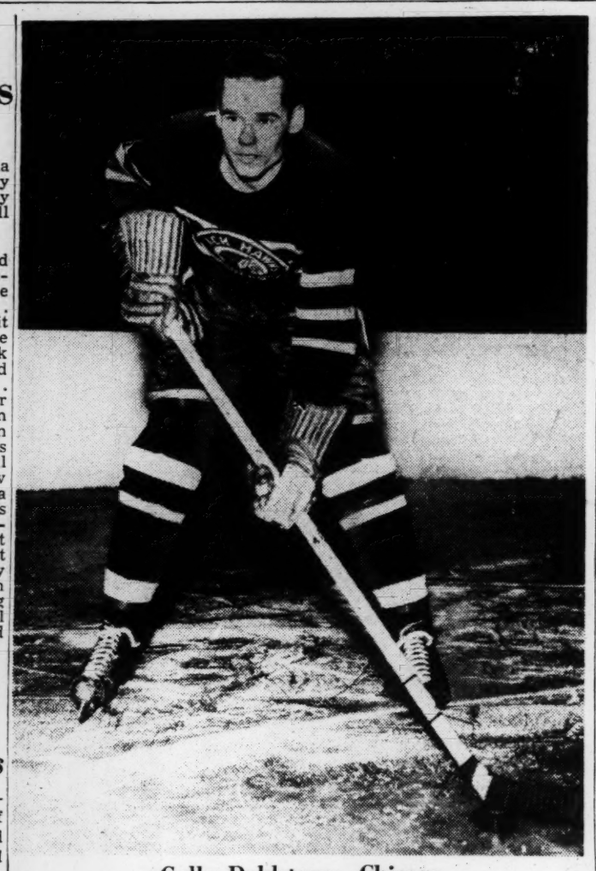
Charles A. Lynch, The Hill School and Bronxville, defeated Bernie Schrieber, Baltimore, Md., 6—2, 6—3.

Second-seeded Seaman John E. Riihiluoma, Bermuda, defeated Glenn Shively, Exeter, 6—4, 6—3.

Richard W. Kirschner, New York, defeated Peter D. Lemon, New York, 7—5, 6—2.

Roland Ostrower, New York, defeated William R. Rafferty, Chevy Chase, Md., default.

In the boys' division, first-seeded Sidney Schwartz of Brooklyn defeated John J. Simon, New York, 6—0, 6—0; second-seeded Ted Rubin, Baltimore, defeated Kenneth M. Shimizu, New York, 6—3, 6—4; and fourth-seeded Alan J. Fischl of Long Island City defeated Gilbert A. Bogley of Chevy Chase, Md., 6—2, 6—1.



Cully Dahlstrom, Chicago

A veteran of seven years' service with the Black Hawks, Dahlstrom is making his first visit of the season to Boston. He was not with the club last Nov. 12 because of monetary trouble with the front office. An American-born player from Minnesota, Cully won the Calder Trophy as the outstanding rookie in 1937-38.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Why Blame the Athlete?

From the privacy of their inner offices, big-league magnates are quietly resenting the Washington insinuation that certain ball players, now classified 4-F in the draft, are shirking their responsibilities in the war effort. Their resentment is understandable.

In his recent statement regarding 4-Fers, War Mobilization Director James Byrnes said, among other things: "It is difficult for the public to understand and certainly it is difficult for me to understand how these men can be physically unfit for military service and yet be able to compete with the greatest athletes of the nation in games demanding physical fitness."

Great Idea

Byrnes particularly stressed men between the ages of 18 and 26, announcing that all in that class will be re-examined and many taken into the service.

This move by Washington is a great idea and, as a matter of cold fact, should have been started a long time ago. There can be no doubt that a majority of men now classed 4-F could fill countless noncombat posts in the Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard, or in some war industry. It is hoped that many ball players, both in the majors and minors, can fill such needs in the war effort.

The major magnates feel this way, too. They are 100 per cent in favor of an all-out effort until the battle is finally won. But they do think that any criticism hurled at ball players or any other professional athletes, whether from official Washington or merely from the bleachers, is entirely out of order.

Fault With System

To quote one magnate: "While it may be true that a great number of 4-Fers could lend valuable assistance to the war effort in industry or some branch of the service, why is it necessary to toss such a broad insinuation at the athlete? If those 4-F draftees have a place somewhere in the war effort, and they are not already active in those places, the fault is with the draft system, not the men themselves. Why wasn't a place found for them months ago?

"How does an athlete become a 4-Fer? He is examined by the Army or Navy and declared physically unfit for combat duty. He is not wanted. Therefore, why shouldn't he, after rejection, return to the business which has been his livelihood? Truck drivers, bakers and clerks do, without criticism from official sources. Why pick on athletes?

"If the length of the war could be shortened by a single minute with the closing of big league doors, I say slam those doors immediately. Slam all doors in professional athletics. Play no favorites. But don't blame a man for something regulated by his draft board."

Have Been Lax

Our nation is not 100 per cent in this war effort. It never has been. We have been lax, particularly in regard to sports. The horse tracks made millions; with transportation jammed, squads of football players still are allowed to travel; and, of course, while some war plants have been crying for help, a great army of 4-Fs were allowed to remain employed in work unnecessary to the war effort.

Now, it seems, we are slowly approaching that all-out stage. It is unfortunate, however, that in the scramble, Washington had to take a slap at the athlete. He didn't deserve it.

Incidentally, it may be that Brynes' statement will hasten the appointment of a successor to Commissioner Landis. As the situation now stands, the new head is not to be named until 1946.

Thus we find baseball, the national sport, without a spokesman. In a situation similar to the one just discussed, a voice of authority such as Landis can, if nothing more, present the game's side of the case and perhaps leave a more balanced impression with the public. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the game should never be without a Landis.

Pro Gridders Expect 1945 To Be Active

CHICAGO, Dec. 28 (AP)—The National Football League studied the rosters of its players last night and pondered the possibility government "work-or-fight" orders and selective service directives might force suspension of activities next year.

"Unless the orders recently sent out from Washington are much more severe than they appear, I do not think our present setup will be affected too drastically," George Strickler, publicity director for the league, said last night.

"Of the 280 players on the rosters last season, only 105 were under 26. Most of the players on all teams held full- or part-time war industry jobs, and some of the teams held night practices to allow them to continue their work."

Will Operate

Previously, Elmer Layden, league commissioner, had said the league intended to operate next year, "but would make no plans to do so if conditions are such that, by operation, we would in any way hinder the war effort."

A survey of one league team revealed nine of its 28 players hold medical discharges from the service and 10 are classified 4-F because of old football injuries. Strickler said similar surveys were being made of all teams, and added he believed similar figures would be revealed. He did not name the one team.

"The average age of players in the league last season was 26 years, three months. There were 89 past 28 years," Strickler said.

"Just how many of these may be taken by the armed services is, of course, problematical. We have almost nine months to wait anyway before the start of another season, and anything may happen in that time."

Sinkwich Case

He named a number of league players who had been classified 4-F for various reasons, and singled out Frankie Sinkwich, Detroit Lions' ace back.

"Sinkwich was discharged by the Marines. Later he entered the merchant marine, and again was discharged. He was called up by Selective Service and classified 4-F," Strickler said.

Layden said he didn't believe the services were anxious to take football players who once had been discharged or classified 4-F because of football injuries.

"I recently received a letter from a general in Italy. He told me of a former end at West Point, now a captain of infantry, who had to be evacuated when an old knee injury recurred during an action," Layden said. "Medical authorities in the Army point out that while such injuries may not prevent a man's competition in sports, they may recur at any time and on the battlefield it means not only the loss of the man, but the loss of those who have to care for him."

Leafs Strengthen Third-Place Grip With Win Over NY

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	14	4	2	30	74	47
Detroit	13	5	3	29	102	67
Toronto	11	8	2	24	82	70
Boston	8	11	1	17	85	94
New York	3	12	5	11	62	100
Chicago	3	12	3	9	57	84

Result Dec. 28

Toronto 8, New York 2.

By the Associated Press

Toronto's Maple Leafs strengthened their third-place position in last night's only National Hockey League game, crushing the New York Rangers 8-2 before a Madison Square Garden crowd of close to 15,000.

The Rangers scored the first goal in the first period and after that it was all Leafs. They led 3-1 at the end of the period and 5-2 going into the last frame.

Ted Kennedy fattened his scoring record with three goals and three assists. Nick Metz had a pair of goals, and the other Leaf counters were obtained by Davidson, Bodnar, and Hill. Warwick and Thurier did the honors for Rangers.

Barons Break Tie For Second Place

By the Associated Press

The Cleveland Barons, winners of seven of their last eight games, today held undisputed possession of second place in the western division of the American Hockey League.

By shutting out the Hershey Bears, 5-0, last night, the Barons broke their second-place tie with Pittsburgh and moved to within six points of the first-place Indianapolis Capitals.

With Harvey Teno minding his nets faultlessly, Lou Trudel sparked the winners by scoring two goals and assisting on a third. Cleveland's defense was so tight that Teno had to stop only 20 shots to 30 for Goalie Nick Damore of Hershey.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Temple 33, Tennessee 31.
Western Kentucky T. 81, St. Joseph's 48.

Middle West

Lincoln Army Air Forces 77, Grand Island (Neb.) Army Air Field 37.
Nebraska 54, Pentathlon (Mexico City) 40.
Great Lakes 48, Bunker Hill Naval Air Station 46.

Oklahoma City Tournament

Arkansas 50, Denver 36.
Rice 60, West Texas 44.
Oklahoma A. & M. 63, Baylor 16.
Oklahoma 61, Texas Tech 31.

Southwest

Phillips 66 Oilers 62, George Pepperdine 36.

West

Utah 61, Kearns Overseas Replacement Depot 38.
Harlem Globe Trotters 42, Hill Field 29.
Washington 44, Pasco Naval Air Fliers 42.
Provo Utah Steelers 59, Fort Douglas 34.

Eastern Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 27

Boston at Baltimore—postponed, Boston team held up by storm.

Thomas Has Respect for Tide

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 28 (AP)—A grim and determined Frank Thomas, coach of seven previous Alabama post-season bowl football teams, paused from his work long enough here today to say that the Crimson Tide's coming Sugar Bowl clash with the Duke Blue Devils stacks up as the "toughest assignment we ever faced on a New Year's Day." "Duke has age, weight and experience on us," Thomas offered, "and things look awfully tough to us right now. But our boys realize what they are up against and they are going about getting ready in the proper manner."

Backfield Power

The Tide's head man expressed plenty of respect for Duke's backfield power. "Tom Davis, Gordon Carver and George Clark are all fine backs, each capable of breaking up a football game," Thomas said. "And Knotts is one whale of a tackle in a powerful line."

Alabama's current crop of all-civilian youngsters doesn't compare in general manpower with former Tide Bowl outfits, Thomas added, but there's plenty of dynamite in the squad.

"I'd say that Ralph Jones, 200-pound end from Florence, Ala., is the best end in the Southeastern Conference," Thomas continued. "And I don't think there is a better lineman at any position in the Conference.

"Vaughn Mancha is an exceptionally fine center, and then there's freshman Harry Gilmer who does a jam-up job as a triple-threater."

Thomas also had words of praise for several other Tidesmen, including fullback Fred Grant, the Southern Conference's leading scorer at Wake Forest in 1943, who started late because of a mishap.

Arrived by Bus

"Grant didn't hit his stride until the Kentucky game," Thomas said, "but he was a lot of help to us in all our late games."

The Tide's entire squad of 36 players and five coaches arrived here by bus in a downpour of rain late yesterday and wasted little time in getting to work on the Louisiana State gridiron. The Alabamans, including Thomas, will sleep in the stadium dormitory and hold daily workouts in the afternoon before leaving for nearby New Orleans and the Sugar Bowl game Sunday morning.

Thomas said that Lowell Tew, star freshman wingback from Waynesboro, Miss., who was handicapped by an ankle injury during the regular season, has recovered and that barring injury in remaining practices the Tide will start at full power against the Blue Devils.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Joe McCarthy was named outstanding manager of the year, Clark Griffith top executive and Spurgeon Chandler outstanding pitcher by Sporting News.

Five Years Ago

New York University cagers whipped Missouri, 68-46, before capacity crowd in Madison Square Garden.

Ten Years Ago

Bernie Bierman, Minnesota, was elected president of American Football Coaches Association, succeeding Dana Bible, Nebraska.

Wade Will Listen

DURHAM, N. C., Dec. 28 (AP)—Col. Wallace Wade, Duke's coach on leave, plans to listen in on the Sugar Bowl game from the front lines in France.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 28 (AP)—The football bowl games this weekend will require something over 7,000 miles of travel by squads of about 35 men each—and that's not counting the mileage for individual players in the East-West and Blue-Gray games . . . Some 250,000 spectators are expected to turn out for seven games (all figures are very rough approximations) . . . And so far we haven't recorded a single serious squawk about playing these games . . . The Rose Bowl, as usual, "figures" to be tops with its 73,000 sellout crowd and the 2,300-mile journey taken by the Tennessee Vols, beating by a few miles the combined distance from Tulsa and Atlanta to Miami's Orange Bowl.

* * *

Wyoming is the only basketball visitor that has played more than three games in the Garden without losing one . . . The advance information on the bowl grid games has stressed passing so strongly that we wonder whether the coaches have been influenced by the basketball season or are merely advertising that wonderful southern or western climate . . . Herb Kopf, the Boston Yanks coach, has bought a house in Waban, Mass., only three doors from where Frank Leahy lived when he coached Boston College . . . After two seasons with the Dodgers, Hamline's Stretch Schultz admits he's nervous about playing basketball before those big Garden crowds.

* * *

Capt. Waddy Young, Oklahoma's All-America end of 1938 who piloted a Superfortress on the first bombing of Tokyo, sends back word that he won two gallons of catsup from Col. "Pelly" Diltman, a Texas A. and M. product, when the Sooners beat the Aggies last October . . . "You know," Waddy adds, "this catsup makes powdered eggs taste like real home cooking."

Lieut. Mike Kochel, one of Fordham's "seven blocks of granite," has piloted the "Spirit of Bloomfield," a fortress bought by Bloomfield, N. J., school children, on more than 15 millions over Europe and has received an air medal and oak leaf cluster.

Denver May Enter Trans-American

DENVER, Dec. 28 (AP)—Entry of Denver into the Trans-America Professional Football League is being considered by a syndicate of Denver sportsmen, says B. D. (Dave) Cockrill.

A franchise was discussed at a meeting last night with Chick Meehan, eastern collegiate coach and president of the league.

The league was formed last July with six charter members. Meehan told Denver sportsmen that New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Dallas and Los Angeles groups are negotiating for playing sites for postwar operation.

Cockrill said the league is also trying to obtain Yankee Stadium and Ebbets Field for games in New York and Brooklyn.

Girls in Finals

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 28 (AP)—The first 1945 national sports champion will be crowned today after Noreen Haney of Greenwich, Conn., and Barbara Wilkins of New Rochelle, N. Y., meet in the final round of the girls' indoor singles tennis tournament at Longwood. They were seeded first and second in a small field of 12.

Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, who won that title here a year ago, has given up competitive tennis for war work.

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1944 volume to date	258,931,492
1943 volume to date	274,690,155

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wedn'sd'y	57.0	Prev. day	57.5
Month ago	55.6	Year ago	49.0
1944 high	58.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	6	9¾	9½	9½	
Adams Exp .60e	5	13⅜	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Addressog-Mult 1	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	*28	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅝
Alaska Juneau	32	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Allegheny Corp	43	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf	18	35⅞	35¼	35½	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	12	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	+ ½
Allen Indust ¾e	1	13½	12¾	13½	+ ¼
Al Chem & Dye 6	5	154½	153½	154½	— ½
Allied Kid 1a	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Allied Mills 3e	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
Allied Strs 1	*8	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ½
Allied Strs pf 5	1	1 1½	101½	101½	— ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	13	38¼	37¾	38¼	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	2	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem 1	2	23½	23⅜	23½	
Amerada Pet 3	3	104⅝	103	104⅜	+2⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	27½	27½	27½	
AmAirlines new 1f	11	44⅜	44	44	— ½
Am Bank Note 1e	12	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
Am Bosch 1e	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
AmBrake Sh 1a	6	44½	43½	44½	+1¼
Am Cable & Rad	30	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ¼
Am Can 3	4	90	89¼	89½	— ½
Am Can pf 7 †	30	162½	162½	162½	—1
Am Car & F 2½e	20	38⅝	38¼	38½	+ ¾
Am Chain & C 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅝
Am Chicle 4a	†430	126	125½	125½	— ¼
Am Colortype .85e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	6	19⅜	19	19	
Am Distil	19	33¾	33	33½	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tilino	11	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
Am European .90e	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
Am Export L 2	2	7	26½	7	+1
Am & For Pow	68	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
Am & FP 7 7k	3	95¾	95	95¼	+1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	16	20⅜	19¾	20	+ ⅜
Am-Hawaii SS 3	5	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅝
Am Hide & Leath	9	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home P 2.40a	30	69	68⅝	68⅝	+ ⅜
Am Ice	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf 3e	2	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
Am Internat .40e	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
Am Invest III .60	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Am In III pf2½	90	49	48½	49	+ ¾
Am Locomo 1.30e	21	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ¼
Am Locom pf 7	4	110	109⅞	110	+2
Am M&Fdy .80	17	22½	22	22¼	+ ½
Am Metal 1¼e	4	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¾
AmNewsCo 2.10 †	90	42½	41½	41½	—1½
Am Pow & Lt	58	2⅞	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	40	64½	60¾	64	+3½
Am P&L $5 pf	55	58½	54½	58½	+4⅛
Am Rad&StS .40	58	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
Am R Mill .80	54	15½	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
Am RM pf 4½ †	790	75⅝	74¼	75	— ½
Am Safe Raz 1¼e	1	18	18	18	+ ¼
Am Seating 1e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 3e	†120	7	35⅞	37	+2
Am Smelt & R 2a	28	39¼	38½	38¾	+ ¼
Am Smelt&R pf7†	40	165	164	165	+1½
Am Snuff 2.40e	1	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	17	27½	27	27⅛	+ ½
Am Stores 1	8	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Am Stove 1.20	8	23	22⅝	23	— ¾
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	55	55	55	+ ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	43	163⅝	162⅞	163¼	— ¼
Am Tobacco 3a	7	64½	64	64	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	17	64¾	64¼	64⅝	+ ⅜
Am Tob pf 6	†210	145¼	144¾	144⅞	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½e	21	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Am Viscose 2	12	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅜
Am Wat Wks	73	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	14	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
Am Zinc L & S	21	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda C 2½e	49	28¼	27¾	28¼	+ ⅜
Anac W & C 1	†530	37½	36⅞	37	+ ¼
Anchor H G 1e	3	23	24	24	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M 2½e	6	50½	50¼	50½	
Arnold Const ⅓	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Armour & Co	41	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Armour pr pf 6k	6	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ¼
Armstrong C 1½e	8	44	43½	43½	+ ½
Artloom Corp .40	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	11	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
Assd D Gd 2pf7	† 10	109½	109½	109½	
Assd D Gds1p6	† 20	112	112	112	+ ½
Atch T & S F 6	32	81½	80⅜	81½	+1½
Atch T & S pf 5	*4	104	103½	103½	+2½
Atl Coast Line 3e	16	52¾	52	52¾	+ ¼
Atl G&Windies3e	5	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅝
Atl Refining 1½e	4	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
Atlas Corp ½e	15	15⅝	15½	15½	
Atlas Pow 3½e †	70	60	59½	59½	
Aust Nichols	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
AustN pfA5½zk †	20	77½	76½	77½	
Auto Car Co	4	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	241	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Baldwin Loco ctf1½e	14	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	184	13⅝	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	45	23¼	22⅜	22½	
Bangor & Ar	4	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
Ban & A pf7½k †	30	66½	66½	66½	
Barber Asph ½e	41	30½	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅜
Barker Bros ¾e	2	17	17	17	
Barnsdall Oil .60a	18	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ¼
Bath Iron Wks 4	13	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
Bayuk Cigars1½a	3	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
Bell Airc 1e	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Beech Aircr 1e	96	1 ¼	13⅛	14¼	+1⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	9	47¼	46¾	47¼	+1¼
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Best & Co 1.60a	4	38⅞	38¼	38½	— ⅞
Best Foods 1e	*10	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ¼
Beth Steel 6	35	64⅞	63⅛	64⅞	+1⅝
Bigelow-Sanf 2	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅜
Black&Deck 1.60a	1	22½	22½	22½	
Blaw-Knox .70e	43	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ¼
Boeing Airplane 2e	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	
Bohn Al & Br 3	2	48¾	48½	48¾	+ ¼
Bon Ami B 2½ †	20	54¼	54	54¼	+ ½
Bono Strs 2	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	Cash
Borden Co 1.70e	5	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ½
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	39¼	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Boston & Maine	6	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	11	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Brew Cp Am 2½e	1	50	50	50	
Bridgeport Br .90e	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	13	37⅝	36⅞	37⅜	+ ⅜
Briggs & Strat	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Bklyn Un Gas 4	5	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	20	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	90	74	73¼	73¾	+ ¾
Budd Wheel ¾e	8	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
Bulova Watch 2	2	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
BurlingMills2.10e	8	39¼	38¾	39	+ ⅛
Burr Add Mach .60	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	43	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
BushTB pf 3½zk †	70	64½	64¼	64½	+1
Butler Bros .60	18	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1¼	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼e	9	3⅛	3	3	
Byers AM Co ½e	8	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ¼
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	93	93	93	
ByronJackson 1¼e	1	22½	22½	22½	
Callf Pack 1½	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅜
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .80	19	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy 1¼e	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale 1	34	33	31	32	+1⅛
Canad Pacific 1e	45	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Cannon Mills 2	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
Capital Adm A	1	10½	10¼	10¼	
Caro C & O 5	†100	117½	117	117	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 2½e	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Carrier Corp	29	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+1⅛
Car & Gen .20a	12	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 13⅛e	6	56	35½	35½	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	7	48½	48	48	
Celanese C 2e	12	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	30	127⅜	127	127	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	— ⅜
Celotex Corp ½	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	*4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
Cent Foundry	7	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Cent R R N J	6	123⅜	117⅞	117⅞	+ ¼
Cent Violeta S 3e	7	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
CenturyRibM .40a	11	12⅛	11¾	12½	+1
Cerro de Pas 3	11	22	31⅜	32	+1
Certain-teed Prod	46	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf	†330	127	122	127	+5
Chain Belt 1	3	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Champ Pap & F 1	2	29	29	29	
Checker Cab	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅜
Ches Corp Va .80	2	14	14	14	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3a	21	49⅞	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E III	4	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 2e	5	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	13	7⅛	7	7	
Chi Grt W pf 2½zk	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Or ¾e	3	21	21	21	
Chi & N W 5e	24	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	
Chi & NWpf .20e	18	56¾	55⅝	55¾	+ ½
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Chile Cop 2	† 20	28	28	28	
Chrysler Corp 3	25	90¾	89¾	90½	+1
City I&F 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
City Invest	† 50	31½	31	31½	+1
City Stores ½	7	10	9⅞	9¾	
Clark Equip 3	1	48	48	48	
Devoe&RayA 1a	† 50	39	38¾	39	+1
Diam Match 1½	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
DiamMatch pf1½	2	41¾	41¼	41¾	
Diam T Motor 1a	5	16	15⅞	16	+ ¼
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	6	26	35⅜	25⅝	+ ⅜
Dixie C A 2½	†130	48¼	48¼	48¼	
Doehler Die Cas 2e	3	44	4	41	+1
Dome Mines 1.20h	*39	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	7	119	118¼	119	+1
Dresser Indust 2e	26	57	54	56¼	+1¾
Dunhill Int	12	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
duPont deN 5½e	5	154½	153¾	154	
du Pont pf 4½	1	126⅝	126⅜	126⅝	— ⅛
Eagle Pich Ld .60	7	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Eastern Air L	4	40	40	40	+ ½
East S Stl .20e	2	22	21¾	21¾	+ ½
Eastman Kodak 5	4	173½	172	173½	+ 1½
Eaton Mfg 3	2	50	50	50	Cash
Elastic S Nut ¾e	82	11⅝	9¼	11¼	+2¾
El Auto-Lite 2	2	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
Elec Boat 1½e	13	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
El Power & Lt	30	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	+1⅜
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	107¼	106½	107¼	+1½
El Storage Bat 2	6	45	44½	45⅜	+ ⅞
El Paso N G 2.40	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅝
EmersonElMfg.80e	25	21⅛	20½	21	+ ⅝
Eng Pub Service	21	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ⅜
Eng PS $5 pf5	† 60	103½	103	103½	
EPSS$½pf5½z †	50	104	103½	103½	
Eng PS $6 pf6	† 80	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Erie R R 1	12	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct 1	26	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ½
EurekaVCleaner½	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
Evans Products ⅓	6	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	6	45¼	44½	45¼	+ ¾
Exchange Buf .45e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅜
Fairbanks Morse1a	8	43	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	12	24¾	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	20	13⅛	13¼	13	+ ¼
Fed Lt & Tr 1¾e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
Fed L&T pf 6	† 30	105	105	105	
FedMng&Sm 3½e	12	24½	24⅛	24½	
Fed Mot Tr .40a	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½	2	31¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
FedDStrs pf4¼	† 80	107	107	107	+ ¾
Fid P Ins 1.60a	*8	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ½
FirestoneT&R 2e	4	56	55¾	55¾	+ ¼
Ferro Enam 1	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Firest T&R pf4½	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ½
First Nat Strs2½	3	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+ ¼
Flintkote .90e	6	23¾	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Florsheim Sh A 2	4	31½	31½	31½	— ¼
Follansbee Stl	4	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
FollansbeeStl pf †	90	46½	45½	46½	+1½
Food Fair Strs 1	5	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ¼
Food Mach 1¾e	4	65	65	65	
Foster Wheel 1a	6	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ½
FostWh6pf 1½z †	100	25	25	25	— ¼
FranciscoSugar½e	18	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	14	33¾	33⅛	33¼	
Fruehauf T 1.60	5	43½	42½	43½	+1½
Gabriel ¼e	3	6	5⅞	6	Cash
Gair Robert .30e	15	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Gamewell Co new	4	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
Gar Wood Ind .40	41	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½za	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	30	58	58	58	— ½
Gen Am Invest	12	13	12⅞	13	+ ½
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	107	106	—1
Gen Am Tr 2½e	3	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ¾
Gen Baking .60	14	8¾	8½	8½	
Gen Bronze .80e	22	19¼	18¾	19	+1
Gen Cable	34	7	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	38	21⅞	20¼	21⅞	+1⅝
Gen Cable pf7k	†250	124	120¾	123¾	+3¾
Gen Cigar 1a	6	28	27¾	28	+ ⅝
Gen Elec 1.40	61	39⅛	37⅞	39	+1¼
Gen Foods 1.60	8	41⅞	41½	41½	— ¼
Gen Fds pf 4½ z †	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	3	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Gen Motors 3	01	63¼	62½	63¼	+1
Gen Out Adv ½e	10	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	4	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .40	3	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
Gen Pub Service	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
Gen Ry Sig 1¼e	1	29¾	28¾	29¾	
Gen Real & Util	53	4⅛	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	13	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe 1	1	19	19	19	Cash
Gen S Cst pf 6k	†260	105	103	104½	+1
Gen Tel 1.60	1	26½	26½	26½	
Gen T&Rub 1e	8	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
GilletteSafR .80a	64	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ¾
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	89½	89½	89½	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .90e	4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ¼
Glidden Co .90e	4	25⅛	24⅝	25	— ¼
Glidden cvpf 2¼	1	51½	51½	51½	— ¼
Goebel Brew .30	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	10	158	158	158	+ ¼
Goodrich BF 2	7	52⅛	52¼	53	+ ½
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	103	103	103	+ ½
Goodyear T&R 2	25	50½	49⅝	50½	+1¼
Goth Hosiery ½e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	44	5⅝	5½	5½	
Granby Con M 30e	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Gran City S .525e	12	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ½
Grant W T 1.40	2	41	41	41	— ½
Gt No I O ct 1½e	16	47⅛	45⅝	47⅛	+ ⅜
Gt North Ry pf 2e	73	47¼	46⅜	47⅛	+ ½
Gt West Sug 1.80e	5	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
Gt W Sug pf 7	†220	159	158	159	+2½
Green H L 2a	5	55¾	55¼	55¾	+1
Greyhound C 1.40a	16	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
Grum AircEn 1½ze	34	30¾	29¼	30⅜	+1⅛
Guantan Sugar	18	6	5⅝	6	
Guantan S pf 10k †	40	185	185	185	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	44	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅝
Gulf Mob&O pf 5e	6	58	57¼	57½	— ⅜
Gulf Oil 1a	27	49⅜	48¾	49⅜	+ ⅝
Hack W pfA1¾ †	20	27	26¾	27	
Harb-Walker 1	14	18¼	17⅝	18¼	+ ¾
Hat Cor Am A ½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¾e	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	35	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
HazelAtlasGl5 †	50	110½	110½	110½	— ½
Heime G W 4¼e	5	72	72	72	
Hercules Motor 1	9	22¾	22¼	22¾	
HerculesPow 2½e	3	83	83	83	+ ½
Hires C E 1.20a	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	8	17¾	16½	17¾	+1¼
Hinde&D Pap 1½e	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Homestake Min	8	43⅜	42⅜	43¼	+1½
Hollander&Son 1a	6	18	18	18	Cash
Houd Hers B 1	6	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Houston Oil	93	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
Howe Sound 1¾e	8	36⅜	35¾	36⅜	+1⅛
Hudson & Man	6	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	16	101½	10	101½	+ ¾
Hud Bay M&S h2	29	26¾	26	26¼	— ½
Hudson Motor .40	32	14½	14	14½	+ ¾
Hupp Motor	26	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Ilzeho Pow 1.60	1	30	30	30	
Illinois Central	67	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
Ill Cent pf	5	53¼	52¾	53	+ ½
Ind Rayon pf 4½	3	104¾	104½	104½	— ½
Inger-Rand 6	3	106½	105¾	105¾	+ ¾
Inger-Rand pf6 †	10	165	165	165	+3
Inland Steel 4½ze	13	82	81⅜	82	+ ¼
Inspiration COop 1	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ⅜
Insuransh ctfs .20a	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	3	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ½
Intercom Rub .35e	30	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ½
InterlakeIron .35e	19	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Int BusMachine6a	2	183	183	183	—4
Int Harvest2.60a	5	79¾	79½	79¾	+ ¼
Int Harvester pf7†	40	178½	178½	178½	
Int Hydro-Elec A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Int Mining	7	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Int Nick Can 1.60	64	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Int Paper	20	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	4	92⅛	92	92⅛	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Int RyCApf1¼k †	30	86¾	86½	86½	+ ½
Int Shoe 1.80	6	40	39½	40	+1
Int Silver 3a	1	89	89	89	—1
Interst Dept S 1	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
Int Tel & Tel	169	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅝
Int Tel&Tel for ct	33	19⅛	18¾	19	+ ½
Intertype Corp 1	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
Island Crk Coal 2	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
Jarvis (WB) 1e	7	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1a	2	6½	36½	36½	+ ¾
John&Johns .20a	†760	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Johns-Manv 2¾e	2	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅜
Jones & L Stl 2	54	27¼	26¼	27⅛	+1¼
Jones & L pf A 5	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
Jones & L pf B 5	6	90½	89½	90½	+1½
Joy Mfg .80a	2	19½	19½	19½	— ¾
Kal St & F .80a	2	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
Kan City South	77	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Kan City Sou pf2e	14	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅛
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Kennecott C 2½e	24	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
Keyst S&W 1.20	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Kimberly-Cl 1¾za	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Kinney S5 pf 6k †	20	76¾	76	76¾	+1⅛
Koppers Co .40e	6	34	33⅜	33½	— ¼
Kresge SS 1a	10	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	6	37¾	37	37¾	+ ¾
Kroger Grocery 2	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
Laclede Gas †	20	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	10	88¾	88¼	88⅛	— ⅜
Lambert Co 1½a	3	30½	30¼	30½	+ ½
Lehigh C & N 1a	13	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅝
Lehigh Port C 1	3	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛

News and Comment About Business and Finance

UNRRA to Spend $21,000,000 For U. S. Wool for Use Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) plans to use $21,000,000 earmarked for domestic wool purchases to supply fabricating plants in liberated countries, Representative Frank Barrett (R-Wyo.) asserted.

The $11,000,000 the agency expects to spend for clothing will consume little domestic wool and make virtually no dent in the nation's big wool stockpile, he added.

Wool state Congressmen, in writing into the UNRRA appropriation bill the requirement that $21,000,000 be spent for domestic wool, expressed hope that it would be manufactured into clothing in this country to sell Europeans on the quality of American clothes.

Unfortunately, Mr. Barrett said, UNRRA is unable to make any purchases of wool at this time because of unsettled conditions in Europe, lack of shipping and need for rehabilitation of the foreign factories.

"It looks as if we are going to have to depend on the services and a few domestic mills to utilize our own product. It seems absurd that, with a national consumption of 900,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 pounds of wool a year, it should be hard to get rid of our own wool crop of only 400,000,000 pounds a year."

Mr. Barrett explained that mills are using the cheaper foreign wool because the OPA ceiling on clothing was based on the cheapest raw materials. Foreign wool, he said, costs less than domestic.

The wool stockpile in this country now totals about 1,250,000,000 pounds, he said. He included about 140,000,000 pounds of British wool bought by the Defense Supplies Corporation, about 300,000,000 pounds of domestic wool in the hands of the Commodity Credit Corporation, 200,000,000 pounds of all kinds in mill stocks and 500,000,000 pounds of British-owned wool.

Representatives O. C. Fisher and W. R. Poage, Texas Democrats, also said they were concerned about UNRRA clothing plans and would investigate.

Philco Head Sees Pentup Demand For 20,000,000 Radio Sets

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — John Ballantyne, president of Philco Corporation, said the radio industry increased its total production over 1943 by 20 per cent in terms of dollars during 1944.

In its "all-out" war effort, Mr. Ballantyne said, the radio industry's production increases were even greater in physical terms, with the Army and Navy "receiving the benefits of lower costs, greater efficiency and production short-cuts."

Mr. Ballantyne said civilian radio receiving sets have been out of production since early in 1942 and "the needs of the public for new equipment are constantly growing more acute."

"It is estimated," Mr. Ballantyne said, "that the pentup demand for radio receivers at the present time amounts to between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 units as compared with the industry's all time high production of 13,100,000 sets in 1941."

Aerovox Corp. Sold To Industrial Group

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. (AP)—President Samuel I. Cole of the Aerovox Corporation, manufacturers of electrical equipment for the armed forces, announced the firm had been sold to a group of industrialists headed by W. Myron Owen, vice-president of Detroit Harvester Co., of Detroit.

Chemical Director

Keith Stratton McHugh

Vice-president of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., elected a director of Air Reduction Company, Inc. Since 1942 Mr. McHugh has served as a member of the Industry Advisory Committee of the War Production Board, and is also vice-president and member of the executive committee of the American Management Association.

Rayon Fabric Maker Shows Profits Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — Burlington Mills Corp. reports net earnings for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $3,934,939, or $4.20 a common share, compared with $3,778,456, or $3.97 a common share, for the preceding fiscal year.

The Champion Paper and Fibre Co. and subsidiary companies report consolidated net income for 28 weeks ended Nov. 12 of $1,072,937, or $1.28 a common share, against $1,198,221, or $1.66 a common share, for the corresponding period last year.

Chain Belt Co. and subsidiaries report net income for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $828,969, or $1.70 a share, compared with $863,625, or $1.77 a share, for the previous fiscal year. The 1944 net income is after a contingency reserve of $880,000, and the 1943 net income after a reserve of $900,000.

The Stewart-Warner Corporation indicated a net profit of $1,524,170, for the first nine months of 1944, ending September 20. This amount is equal to $1.20 per share of capital stock. The net profit, carried to earned surplus, was after a provision of $750,000 for "postwar plant rehabilitation and for contingencies arising out of war conditions."

F. E. Myers & Bro. Co. reports net income, subject to renegotiation, for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 of $700,673, equal to $3.50 a share, compared with $570,851, or $2.85 a share, for the preceding fiscal year.

Dayton Rubber Manufacturing Co. reports net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, of $781,716, or $3.90 a common share, compared with $620,622, or $2.99 a common share, for the preceding year.

Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co. and subsidiaries report net profit for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 after reserve for negotiation of $1,313,193, equal to $13.30 a preferred share, compared with $1,632,406, or $16.54 a preferred share, for the preceding year. The report states that share earnings are based on 98,700 shares of $6.50 preferred stock on which unpaid dividend accumulations amounted to $35.73 a share as of Oct. 31 .

Big Bond Issue By Nickel Plate

WASHINGTON (AP)—The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has been authorized by the Intertsate Commerce Commission to issue $42,000,000 of 3¾ per cent series D refunding mortgage bonds.

The bonds, to be sold at 100.529 per cent of par and accrued interest, will be used, along with other funds, to redeem a $10,000,000 promissory note, $6,500,000 of Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, and $26,058,000 of New York, Chicago & St. Louis 5½ per cent series A refunding mortgage bonds.

Packer Quits Packard Motor

DETROIT (AP)—The resignation of W. M. Packer as a vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company was announced at the company offices. It will become effective January 31 next. Mr. Packer said he planned to go into business for himself, but disclosed no details.

1944 Income Of Nation At All-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The national income broke all records again in 1944, stepping up to approximately $159,000,000,000, the Commerce Department announced.

But it added that the nation now has passed the peak of its wartime economic activity.

Business hit the top early in the year and leveled off.

Commerce Department experts don't think 1945 will be as active.

Here are the official estimates for 1944—all new records:

Production at New High

"National product": 197 billion dollars. This is the total value of goods and services produced. In 1943 it was 186.5 billion and in 1939 only 88.6 billion.

"National income": 159 billion dollars. This is defined as all income earned by individuals through participation in production (wages, salaries, dividends, interest). Last year it was 147.9 billion. In 1939 it was 70.8 billion.

"Income payments to individuals": 155 billion dollars. In some ways this is a better economic yardstick than "national income" because it consists of money actually received by individuals. It doesn't include the retained earnings of corporations. It does include Social Security benefits and payments to dependents of servicemen, which aren't a part of "national income."

Peak Consumer Spending

Income payments last year were 142.3 billion. In 1939 they happened to be the same as national income, 70.8 billion.

A Commerce Department economist broke down the 1944 figure of 197 billion dollars in "national product" this way:

War purchases—85 billion.

Consumer spending—96.6 billion (a new record, announced last week).

Governmental non-war spending—13 billion.

"Private capital formation"—2.6 billion.

(Total—197.2 billion).

"Private capital formation" is a technical term for such items as private construction, private purchases of machinery and other producers' goods, and changes in business inventories and foreign trade balance.

The Commerce Department said that net income of farm operators and other unincorporated business showed only small gains over 1943

So. Pacific Traffic At New Record High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Southern Pacific's freight and passenger loads piled up new all-time traffic records in 1944, President A. T. Mercier reported in a year-end statement of the railroad's activities.

The company's net ton miles of freight in 1944 will be slightly greater than in 1943. This represents a new all-time high for the fifth year in a row, being nearly three times the load carried in 1939, the last year before defense production affected rail transportation.

Passenger miles for 1944, it was stated, will exceed last year's by more than 11 per cent, being five times those of 1940, a fairly normal year, and establishing a new all-time record for the third year in succession.

Net income in the year just ending, however, will be approximately 35 per cent lower than that of 1943, and is expected to run about 53 per cent behind that of 1942, it was noted, due to higher wages, increased material costs and mounting tax payments.

Manpower shortage of nearly 10,000 continues to be Southern Pacific's No. 1 problem, Mr. Mercier declared, pointing out that the company now has 16,477 former employees in the armed forces.

West Elec. Stock Split-Up Planned

NEW YORK (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. directors have voted to submit to shareholders the question of whether the present common and preferred stock should be split up on a four-for-one-share basis. A. W. Robertson, chairman of the company, announced.

The stockholders will be asked to consider this change in the common stock structure at the company's annual meeting at East Pittsburgh, Pa., next April 11.

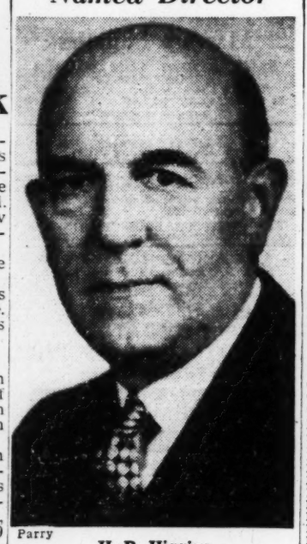
Mr. Robertson explained the action had been under study for some time with the view to broadening the base of Westinghouse ownership by making stock available at a lower price.

The stock is currently quoted around $119 a share in the New York Stock Exchange, up 7 points from yesterday.

United Drug Buys Sontag Chain

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Sale of the 48 Sontag drug stores in California to United Drug, Inc., of Boston, was announced by J. W. Dart, president of the latter company. Sontag shareholders approved the sale. Sale price was not disclosed.

Named Director



Parry

H. B. Higgins

President of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, elected to the board of directors of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.

State Street Group Asks Integration Of N. E. Public Service

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The State Street Investment Corporation, Boston, Mass., has petitioned the Securities and Exchange Commission to order New England Public Service Company to integrate its public utility system before proceeding with its reorganization.

State Street, beneficial owner of 5,000 prior lien preferred shares of New England, asked the commission to "exercise its powers to examine the character of the interests and operation" of New England and its subsidiaries, and "to determine the extent to which the businesses, properties and operations thereof are not confined to those necessary or appropriate to the operations of a single integrated public utility holding company system."

State Street also asked the commission to protect its interests and those of other New England stockholders by ordering the divestment of New England's interests in holdings found not to be part of a single integrated system, "either by sale of the securities representing their interests . . . or by effecting a sale of the physical assets."

The petition was signed by Paul C. Cabot, president of State Street, and accompanied by a 55-page brief.

The brief lists as New England's nonutility interests the industrial holdings of a subsidiary, New England Industries, Inc.

Under the pending reorganization plan, the stock of New England Industries would be distributed to security holders of New England Public Service.

The industrial holdings consist of debt and stock of Androscoggin Mills, Bates Manufacturing Company and Hill Manufacturing Company, Lewiston, Maine; the Edwards Mfg. Co., Augusta, Maine, and York Manufacturing Co., of Saco, Maine, and Keyes Fibre Company, Fairfield, Maine, and stock and income debentures of Maine Seaboard Paper Co., Bucksport, Maine.

Gen. Electric Buys Ken-Rad Tube Works

NEW YORK (AP)—General Electric Co. has bought the radio tube manufacturing and plant facilities of the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp. at Owensboro, Ky., and Huntington and Rock Port, Ind., Dr. W. R. G. Baker, General Electric vice-president, has announced.

Besides those plants, General Electric also will take over Jan. 2 operation of Government-owned plants at Tell City, Ind., and Bowling Green, Ky., where Ken-Rad has been making tubes for the Government.

The sale does not include the electric lamp manufacturing business of Ken-Rad, the announcement states.

Carl J. Hollatz, formerly executive vice-president of Ken-Rad, will manage the new division which will operate as Ken-Rad division of the General Electric electronics department.

Commodity Futures

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago		1.64⅛	1.63⅜	1.64	1.64
Minneapolis		1.57	1.56½	1.56⅝	1.56⅞
Kansas City		1.55⅞	1.55½	1.55⅝	1.55⅞
July Wheat					
Chicago		1.55¼	1.54⅝	1.54¾	1.55⅜
Minneapolis		1.53⅛	1.52½	1.52½	1.53
Kansas City		1.47¾	1.47⅛	1.47⅛	1.47⅝
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago		1.54⅛	1.53½	1.53¾	1.54¼
Minneapolis		1.50½	1.49¾	1.49¾	
Kansas City				1.56⅜	1.46⅞
May Oats					
Chicago		.66⅛	.66⅝	.66	.66¼
Minneapolis		.61⅝	.61	.61½	.61⅝
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.12	1.13⅜	1.11⅝	1.13¼	1.12⅛
July	1.09½	1.10½	1.09⅛	1.10⅜	1.09¾
Sept.	1.07½	10.8	1.07	1.07¾	1.07⅜
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.09⅞	1.09½	1.08½	1.09½	1.09
July	1.03¾	1.03¾	1.03⅜	1.03¾	1.03¾

Wool

Grease

March	95.5	96.0	95.5	95.8b	94.5
May	....	....	....	94.5b	94.0
July	....	....	....	92.8b	92.0
October	90.5	91.0	90.5	90.8b	90.5

Tops

March	132.5	132.5	132.0	132.0t	130.0
May	130.0	130.0	130.0	129.8b	129.0
July	128.0	128.0	128.0	127.7b	127.7
October	125.0	125.0	125.0	124.7b	124.7

bBid, tTraded.

Cotton

March	21.93	21.99	21.93	21.99	21.94
May	21.89	21.93	21.88	21.93	21.88
July	21.52	21.62	21.52	21.62	21.51
October	20.63	20.69	20.63	20.67	20.61
December	20.59	20.59	20.59	20.59	20.48

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

January	....	....	....	1.25n	1.25
February	....	....	....	1.35n	1.35
March	....	....	....	1.45n	1.45

Eggs

December	40.60	40.60	40.60	40.60	41.00
January	34.60	34.60	34.25	34.40	34.60
October	37.00	37.00	36.75	37.00	37.05

n-Nominal.

Pilgrim Trust Company

The Pilgrim Trust Company has been elected to membership in the Boston Clearing House Association and commencing Jan. 2, 1945, will participate in the activities of this organization. This is the first bank to join the Boston Clearing House Association since 1929.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Hardware Co	34½	36½
American Manufacturing	51¾	54¾
American Manufac 5 pf	96¼	..
American Optical	31¼	33¼
American Wringer Co	11⅞	12⅞
†Amoskeag Company	46	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	85	..
Appleton Company	34¾	37¾
Applied Arts Corp	4⅛	4⅝
Arlington Mills	57	60¼
Art Metal Construction	27	29
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	31½	33½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅝
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¼	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	..
Bendix Home Appliance	7¾	8½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	21⅞	23¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	88¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101	..
Boston Wharf Company	25⅛	26⅞
Brown Co	2.05	2.35
Brown Co pf	39	41½
Brown Durrell	5⅞	7
Campbell A & Co Inc	12⅝	14
Chapman Valve Monufac	35¼	38
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17⅝	19¼
Colonial Stores	23½	25¼
Crowell Collier Pub Co	50¾	53
Dewey && Almy Chemical Co	29½	32
Domestic Finance Corp pf	22½	25
Draper Corporation	79	82
Durez Plastic Chemical	28¾	30¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅜	17⅛
Eastern Corporation	13⅜	14⅜
Exolon Co	9⅜	10½
Family Finance Inc	13⅜	14½
Family Finance pf A	26	28¼
Food Fair Stores Inc	49¼	52¼
Fruit of the Loom	36¾	39½
General Machinery	28¼	30½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	11⅛	12¼
Goodall Sanford	23¾	26¼
Graton && Knight Co	12⅞	14⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95	..
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30½	33½
Great Northern Paper Co	34¼	36¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	71½	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	20	..
Grinnell Corp	18	19½
Harrington & Richardson	1⅞	1⅞
Haskelite Mfg Co	6½	7⅜
Heywood-Wakefield Co	41½	44
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	21⅜	23⅛
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18	19⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	27¾	28
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	33
International Detrola	14⅛	15½
Kendall Company	10⅜	11⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	42½	24⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	40¼	42¾
Lincoln Stores Inc	25	27¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8½	9¼
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	121	126
Marathon Paper Mills	30¼	32¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61½	34¼
Merck & Co	36	38¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	58¾	62
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	..
Missouri-Kansas P Line	10⅜	11⅝
Moxie Co Class B	4⅝	5½
Nashawena Mills	21⅞	23⅜
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	78	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	35½	38½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	81½	85½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	30⅜	32⅞
National Shirt Shops	18⅛	19⅝
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	70¾	75¼
New England Lime	5⅞	7
Nicholson iPle Company	36¼	38¾
Nonquitt Mills	317⅜	347⅜
Ohio Finance	10⅜	12
Oneida Limited	21⅛	23⅛
Parker Appliance	14⅛	15⅜
Plymouth Cordage Company	122½	127½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	76	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	92	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3⅛	3⅝
Richardson & Co	46	48¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	37	39¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	37	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	83¼	..
Submarine Signal Co	43½	46
Tampax Inc	5¼	6
Time Incorporated	67¼	70¼
Triumph Explosive Inc	5⅞	6⅞
United Elastic Corp	18¼	20¼
U S Envelope Company	85	89¼
U S Envelope Company 7 pf	134	139
Waltham Watch Co	25	28
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	103¾	107½
Wamsutta Mills Inc	34	36¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10½
Warren Bros Class M	4⅜	4¾
Warren Bros Class C	18⅜	20¼
West Point Manufacturing	47¾	50¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	16⅞	18

* Ex-dividend. † Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	130½	133½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	48¼	50¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	39¼	41
Agricultural (3a)	72	75½
American Alliance (1a)	21⅜	23⅞
American Casualty Co (.60)	11⅞	13⅛
American Equitable (1)	14¾	15¾
American Insurance Newrk (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	53¼	55½
American Reserve	19½	20¾
American Surety (2½)	58¼	60¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	75	80
Boston (16a)	602	632
Camden Fire (1)	19⅝	21⅛
City of New York (1)	18⅞	20⅝
Connecticut General Life (1a)	61	63
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	44	46½
Federal (1.40)	48	51½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62½	67½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	86½	90½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	11⅝	12¾
Franklin Fire (1)	21¾	23¾
General Reinsurance (2)	52	55
Gibraltar F & Marine (1)	18	20
Glens Falls (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Globe & Republic (½)	7⅜	8½
Great Am Insurance (1.20)	28⅛	29⅝
Hanover (1.20)	24⅛	26⅜
Hartford Fire (2a)	99¼	103¾
Hartford St Boiler (1.60)	36¾	39¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	25⅞	27⅝
Homestead (½)	14	16
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	88	90½
Jer. Ins. New York (1.80)	35¼	38¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅛	8¼
Maryland Casualty	8	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	73	76½
Mer & Mfs of N Y (.40)	4½	5⅝
Merchants F Association (1½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	53½	56½
National Liberty (20a)	67⅝	71½
National Union (3a)	163	173
New Brunswick (1½)	27½	29¾
New Am Casualty (1)	26⅜	28⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43¾	46¼
New York Fire (.80)	11⅜	12⅞
North River (1)	21	22¾
Northeast Insurance	6¾	6¾
Northern (3a)	78	82½
Pacific Fire (5)	95½	100½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48½	51
Peerless Casualty Co (.70)	12⅞	14½
Phoenix (2a)	84	88
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅛	13⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅞	34⅜
ReinsuranceCorNewYork (.40)	4½	6⅝
Republic InsCoTexas (1.20)	27¼	29¾
Revere(P)Insurance (1.20)	21¾	23¾
St Paul Fire&Marine (1.60a)	69¾	72¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	32⅝	34⅝
Springfield (4½a)	120½	126
Standard Accident (2.23¾)	34¼	36¾
Travelers (16)	525	540
US Fid & Guarantee (1a)	38⅜	40⅝
US Fire (2)	47¼	50
US Guarantee (1.60a)	73	78
Westchester (1.20a)	32⅝	35⅛

a—Also extra or extras. g—Paid last year. e—Declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.84	4.20
Amerex Holding	26.375	28.25
American Business Shares	3.69	3.98
Axe Houghton Fund	14.72	15.83
Baystate Corp	23.50	25.50
Bond Inv Tr of America	102.68	106.96
Boston Fund	18.50	19.89
Broad Street Investing	30.18	32.63
Bullock Fund	16.32	17.89
Canadian Investment Fund	3.30	3.90
Century Shares Trust	29.75	31.99
Chemical Fund	9.79	10.59
Christiana Securities Co	2530.00	2630.00
Commodity Corp	9.33	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	45.75	48.75
Dividend Shares	1.32	1.45
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	22.58	24.25
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.97	15.01
Equity Corp $3 pf	41.75	44.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	20.79	22.38
Fund Investors Inc	23.81	26.09
General Capital	35.35	38.01
General Investors Trust	5.57	6.00
Group Securities Inc:		
Automobile Shares	6.06	6.67
Low-Priced Shares	6.29	6.92
Railroad Shares	3.96	4.37
Railroad Equip Shares	4.61	5.08
Steel Shares	4.40	4.85
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.92	24.65
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.98	1.08
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.16
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 29.15	S-1	27.26
B-2 30.71	S-2	14.66
B-3 22.03	S-3	12.37
B-4 11.69	S-4	5.74
K-1 20.82	K-2	24.39
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	96.20	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.70	..
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.57	10.52
Maryland Fund	5.60	6.20
Mass Invest Tr	22.82	24.54
Mass Inv 2d Fd	11.42	12.28
Mutual Invest	11.65	12.73
Nation Wide Voting	1.34	1.48
New England Fund	13.58	14.63
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.97	7.67
Railroad	6.76	7.44
Railroad Equip	7.93	8.72
Steel	6.18	6.81
Plymouth Fund Inc	.56	.61
Putnam Fund	14.54	15.63
Quarterly Income Shares	8.475	9.125
Railway & Light Sec	15.875	17.125
Railway & Light Sec pf	111.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.44	3.79
Scudder Stevens & Clark	94.38	96.28
State Street Invest	46.75	49.75
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.78	.87
Union pf Stock Fund	20.09	21.96
Union con Stock Fund B	6.81	7.45
Wellington Fund	17.21	18.78
Fixed and Unit Type		
Corp Tr AA mod. acc mod	2.88	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	5.03	....
Diversified Tr C	3.85	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.50
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.95	4.50
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.08	5.85
Nation Wide Sec	4.07	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	37.125	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.24	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.91	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.49	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.51	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.30	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.85	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.625	4.00
First Boston Corp	38.25	40.25

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

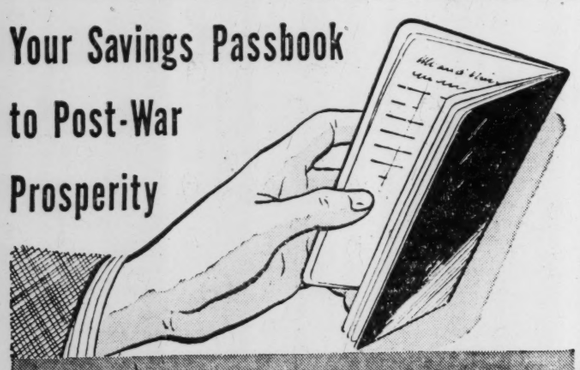
Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Liberty Aircraft	9⅞	11
Piper Aircraft	3½	4⅜
Pollak Manufacturing Co	7⅝	8⅝

1945 WITHHOLDING TIME-SAVER 50¢
Handy 9 x 12 chart shows EXACT WEEKLY COMPUTATIONS or bracket figures, whichever is cheaper for employee. By dollar and half dollar breakdowns. Computing and disputes avoided. Quantity prices on application.
TAX PUBLICATIONS COMPANY
53 State St. Boston 9, Mass.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Your Savings Passbook to Post-War Prosperity



Look ahead! Save regularly in Standard where you are protected by seasoned management, strong reserves and prime security, plus federal insurance to $5,000. Current rate is mighty attractive. Accounts opened by the 10th of any month earn from the 1st.
GEORGE M. EASON, President
Standard Federal Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION (Incorporated 1925)
735 S. Olive St. • Los Angeles 14 • Michigan 2331

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40 New Street, New York 4, N. Y.

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Founded in 1865
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Lowell New Bedford Newport Providence Springfield
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Bridgeport 1

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers
American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Leavitt's
Start the New Year Right
BUY WAR BONDS

All Good Wishes for A Happy New Year
HOWLAND'S

Here is a New Year resolution worth making—and keeping
BUY WAR BONDS
to the limit of your ability
READ'S

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We Still Have a Supply of Skating Outfits
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The First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Greenwich
Savings Accounts Insured Up to $5,000.00
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289 GREENWICH AVENUE

PUTNAM ANTIQUE SHOP
Do not sacrifice your antiques. We pay good prices for them.
Call Greenwich 3160
16 WEST PUTNAM AVENUE

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Tailors
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134 Boston Post Rd., Cos Cob, Tel. 2991

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The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

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STEAK BROILER
57 Elm Street Phone 7-5751
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily except Sundays and Holidays
10 A. M. — 2 P. M.

HONISS Est. 1845
Quality Fish and Sea Foods
Visit Our Famous Restaurant
22 State St., Hartford, Conn.
Telephone 2-4177

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Established 1908
Connecticut's COLD Permanent Waving Specialists
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254 Farmington Ave., Hartford 7-2510
941 Farmington Ave., West Hartford 32-4471
3 Sedgwick Rd., West Hartford 3-6700
968-E Farmington Ave., W. Hartford 3-6228

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg

Haas RUG CLEANING
2404 Main Street 2-0292

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HARTFORD (Continued)
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Fine Furriers Since 1896
93 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Supplement Your Coal Allotment!
Special Reclaimed and Beehive
COKE (NON-RATIONED)
PARKVILLE COAL CO.
HARTFORD, CONN.
116 Ann Street Phone 7-9151

Diamonds"
SAVITT—Jeweler
35 Asylum Street
"

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

Imported and Domestic Furnishings
KNOX HATS
RAY HAMMOND
Haberdasher 162 Orange Street

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living
RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
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M. H. KEBABIAN, INC.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

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Coombs
FLOWER SHOPPE
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

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All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
ANNA WILCOX BAUER
944 Chapel Street Phone 5-7047

NEW LONDON

Harper Method
Specializing in HarperCOLD Permanents. Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for Hair, Scalp and Hands.
LORETTA FRAY
310 DEWART BLDG. PHONE 3503

NORWALK

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Harper Method
We specialize in HarperCOLD Permanents
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services for the Hair, Scalp, Skin and Hands
MARY C. LASHER
528 West Ave., Frost Bldg. Phone 60512

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

We feature
Sheaffer Pens
Crane's Papers
Desk Appointments
Greeting Cards
THE CHAMBERLIN STATIONERY CO., Inc.
27 BANK STREET

BALMER & FERRIS
Athletic Goods
Sport Clothing
Riding Equipment
Games, Camp Equipment
Columbia Bicycles
21 BANK STREET
TELEPHONE 4-0721

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

SQUARE SILK SHOP
294 MAIN STREET
Always on the Square
See our Lovely Materials
Make your own clothes and save

WE CARRY YOUR FAVORITE
Lipstick—Nail Polish—Perfume
Face Powder—Toothpaste
Also Candy—Lunches—Sodas
BEDFORD DRUG CO.
269 Bedford Street Phone 3-9957

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE
Our experience of over thirty years is at your service.
NUHN & NUHN
141 Bank Street Tel. 4-2149

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Women's Sweaters
Slip-on and Cardigan types.
100% wool—all colors.
$3.98 to $8.98

PAINTING AND INTERIOR DECORATING
Excellent Workmanship
FINLAY & WESTWOOD

THE REDWOOD FURNITURE CO.
324 East Main Street at Mill
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-4158

S. S. Pierce Co. Specialties
and
Finest Baked Delicacies
THE EPICURE SHOP, Inc.
17 West Main St. Tel. 5-1415

A Happy New Year to All
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

END-OF-THE-YEAR
DRESS CLEARANCE
WONDERFUL SAVINGS
Miss Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

We are now located in our new store in the Johnson Bldg.
Windsor Curtain Shop
111-115 BANK STREET

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS
from
The Miller & Peck Co.
WATERBURY—CHESHIRE

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS

Real Estate
Insurance
JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
215 Main St. Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Barometers — Magnifiers
Binoculars — Opera Glasses
Field Glasses — Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Rer. No. 264—Rer. No. 296

NEW YORK

ALBANY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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"ALBANY'S OLDEST FAMILY IN FURNITURE"
NOW IN THEIR BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE AT STATE AND JAMES
Harry Simmons Co., INC.

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1028 MADISON AVENUE

HAPPY NEW YEAR
Whitney's

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
Danker
121 NORTH PEARL STREET

Honigsbaum's
Extends the Season's Greetings

Crossword Quiz Answers

AUBURN

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
All delicious goodies
Cakes—Pies—Cookies
N. Grand Avenue Baldwin, L. I.

Holiday Greetings
Frohnhoefer Electric Co.
INC.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
LAMPS AND APPLIANCES
WIRING REPAIRS FIXTURES
LAMP MOUNTING
119 No. Grand Avenue Baldwin, N. Y.
CALL BALDWIN 4060—4061

LONG ISLAND TYPEWRITER & ADDING MACHINE CO.
Wishes You a Happy New Year
35 Merrick Road Baldwin 466

A Happy New Year
Oil Burners Sales and Service
RITE-SERVICE FUEL CO.
COAL · KOPPERS COKE · FUEL OIL
TEL. BALDWIN 8234—4034
73 N. Grand Avenue, Baldwin, L. I.

BINGHAMTON

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

ENGLISH BONE CHINA
FINE GLASSWARES
COSMETICS
BAGS, GIFTS
JOHNSONS
11 COURT STREET

Harper Method
We specialize in care for all types of skin, also cold waves.
Established for over 22 years.
ANNA M. LEWIS
O'Neil Building 2-5026

Harper Method
HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
Complete Harper Method Beauty Services
ROBERTA MAYBIN
178 Court Street Phone 4-3971

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

Greetings
We wish to extend heartiest wishes for a very Merry Christmas, and for a Prosperous and Happy New Year to all our friends who are readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS — HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

Back the Attack *with* MORE War Bonds

BUFFALO
(Continued)

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-5694 Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

DANE & MURPHY
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CARPET CLEANING
on premises
41-24 156th Street Flushing, N. Y.
PHONE FLUSHING 3-5555

FOREST HILLS

MAKE OUR SERVICE A PART OF YOUR CLOTHES CONSERVATION PROGRAM
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786

BO 8-9677
Tennis Grill
Delicious Home Cooking
6 Burns St. Forest Hills, N. Y.

Holiday Greetings
FOREST HILLS FLOWER SHOP
8 Green Way Terrace Bo. 8-6210

FREEPORT

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. — 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. — Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Thank You for Your Patronage, Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and Good Wishes for the New Year
86 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing—Heating
15 BLEEKER STREET
PHONE 2130

Books - Stationery
Wallpaper
COWLES BROWN CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

New Year Greetings
Martin & Naylor Co.

GREAT NECK

FINE JEWELRY
Watches, Clocks, Novelties — Repairs of all Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Pone G. N. 45

HEMPSTEAD

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Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily
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MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

New Year's Greetings
A. L. FRANK'S, Inc.
Men's and Boys' Shop
15-17 MAIN STREET

Hennig's Bake Shop
308 FRONT STREET
Age-Old Holiday Cookies
Hutzelbrot and Stollen

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 Main Street Hempstead 5995
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

C. J. WILLIAMS, Inc.
PAINT AND WALL PAPER
11 NORTH FRANKLIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
2783 ATLANTIC AVE., 1519 FULTON ST. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

The Ideal Eating Place — Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch — Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Scheffs
For RUGGED SPORTSWEAR

Military Supplies
Work Clothes
76 Main Street
(Next to State Theatre)
Hempstead 6323
Open Evenings

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Avenue Hempstead 6021
YOU CAN AFFORD AN EXTRA BOND

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc.
EDITH M. BRAND, Pres.
Real Estate — Insurance
Management—Appraisals
Mortgage Loans
Established 1893
Member L. I. Real Estate Board
191-22 JAMAICA AVE. HOLLIS 5-7000

ITHACA

A Happy New Year
to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"

Rothschild's
Wishes to Extend to All
A Very Happy 1945

YOU'LL LOVE TO BE IN OUR SHOES
Holley's

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Meyer's
RESTAURANT AND SWEET SHOP
82-03 Roosevelt Avenue HA. 9-9079

Dulion's
We will be open Monday, January 1st, for
New Year's Dinner
Closed Tuesday, January 2nd
Hav. 6-1079 37-38 90th Street

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats
Our Specialty.
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-15 37TH AVENUE

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
24-Hour Service for men and women in Armed Forces
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th POLK AVE.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

The Open Window
Open for Holiday Dinner
New Year's Day
OLIVE WALSH, *President*
79-19 37th Avenue Ha. 9-8839

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Glove Shops
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

FRIES & BURMEISTER
complete INSURANCE protection
Real Estate Management
171-08 Jamaica Avenue
Rep. 9-8070-8071

89-67 164 St. Rep. 9-0400
John bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888—

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Lincoln Market
2837 Delaware Avenue De 5800
We Feature Monarch Products

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

Try Our
FRENCH DRYCLEANING SERVICE
Spotless - Odorless - Non-Shrinkable
Work Done on Premises
For Perfect Service—Phone LARCHMONT 2-2700

EMBASSY
CLEANERS — TAILORS
1906-08 Palmer Avenue

LITTLE NECK

MARATHON HARDWARE
Formerly Kenneth D. Sainsbury
NORTHERN BLVD. Near MARATHON AVE.

"The House Full of Hardware"

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

Agents for
Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Lentheric, Helena Rubinstein, Yardley and DuBarry—lines of exclusive cosmetics.
A. BUDINOFF
Dispensing Chemist
Northern Blvd. and Browvale Lane
Little Neck, N. Y. Phone Bayside 9-8200

LYNBROOK

ANDERSON'S
Luncheonette
Blue Plates—Fresh Vegetables
Toasted Sandwiches
HOME MADE ICE CREAM
65 Atlantic Ave. Lyn 4827

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry or with any of a similar name

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 Sales • And • Service 4
Telephone Manhasset

Wright Hardware
MANHASSET
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store

MUNSEY FOOD CENTER
TOM GUNNARD
Groceries — Delicatessen
Dairy — Fruits
35-53 Northern Blvd., Manhasset
Delivery Service Tel. Man. 784

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 5-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Propietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

All Forms of
INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
17 SO. THIRD AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEONARD Talner
JEWELER
presents
Sterling Silver
by
International, Gorham
Towle and Lunt
Shop Early for Complete Selection
563 MAIN ST. N. R. 2-3692

LENOX CHINA
GORHAM SILVER
LENOX
Also a Variety of Other Gift Articles
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
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is our sincere wish for 1945. We are very grateful for all our friends of The Christian Science Monitor.
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TO ALL
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Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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Famous From Coast to Coast
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• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
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Native Experts Exclusively
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BUY YOUR GIFTS at STONE'S
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Open Until 7 P. M.
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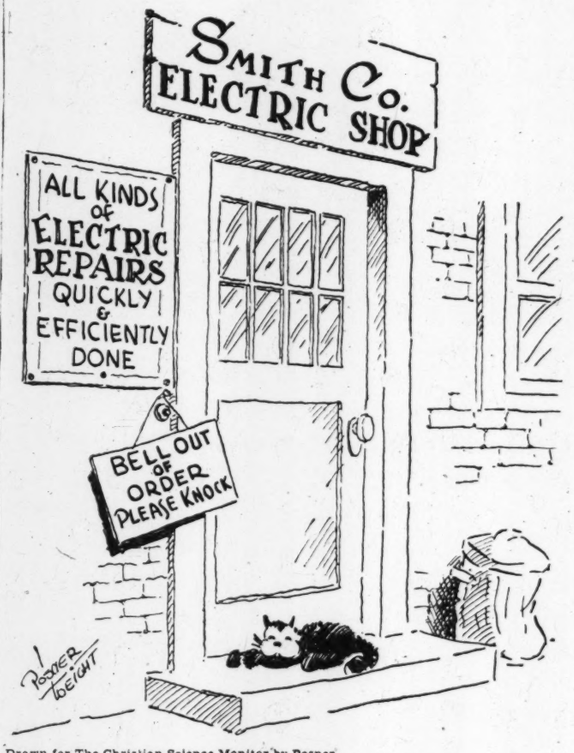
FREE PARKING SPACE

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Posner

Aids to Warfare

The Vanishing Ammunition Belt

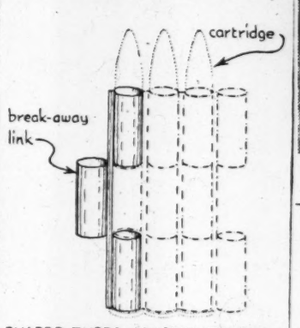
(Did You Ever Wonder Series)

A report from the St. Louis Ordnance Plant, the world's largest producer of rifle and machine-gun ammunition, explains the action of the vanishing ammunition belt—one of the most ingenious but little-known aids to modern warfare.

Most of us are familiar with the woven cloth belt which feeds caliber .30 cartridges into the light machine gun and comes out, empty, from the other side of the breech. Quite different is the disappearing belt that feeds caliber .50 cartridges into Uncle Sam's heavy machine gun.

The disappearing act is made possible by break-away links—simple interlocking devices that not only hold the cartridges together but are held together by the cartridges.

Each link consists of two tubes joined together in parallel. One tube is long, divided into two parts, the middle section being cut out. The other tube is short—just long enough to fit into the cut-out section of the longer tube. When two links are joined, the short tube of one fits into the cut-out section of the other and,



SHADED TUBES CONSTITUTE ONE BREAK-AWAY LINK IN VANISHING CALIBER .50 AMMUNITION BELT.

in effect, forms one continuous tube. The two links are held together by inserting a caliber .50 cartridge into the continuous tube thus formed.

Let us imagine a loaded belt of ammunition made up of such links being fed into the receiver of the machine gun. Each time a cartridge is inserted into the breech, it is withdrawn from the break-away belt and one of the two links which held it in place is freed. As a heavy machine gun fires at a rate of 750 rounds per minute, the links, like the empty cartridge cases, are merely blurs as they spin away from the gun.

W. P. Keasbey

Monitor Camera Club from Eva Luoma, Hollidays Cove, W. Va.

Not Speaking

Stamp Notes

(AP) Features

Collectors who hoped to add the new United States postal note stamps, scheduled for release shortly after the first of the year, to their collections will be disappointed—at least in so far as mint copies are concerned.

Eighteen denominations of stamps will be issued by the Post Office Department for use in connection with the new postal money order service. There will be 11 denominations of postal notes: 0, $1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10. Stamp denominations to take care of amounts of less than 1.00 will be 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90 cents.

Thus a person wanting a postal note for $2.93 will receive a $2.00 note with 93 cents in stamps affixed. The note may be cashed at any post office. The new service does not displace the conventional money order system.

Post Office authorities point out, however, that under the law it will be impossible for collectors to purchase the stamps uncancelled or in any manner except on the postal notes. The stamps thus fall in the same class with postage due and officially sealed stamps. There will be nothing, of course, to prevent a collector from removing the cancelled stamps from a postal note instead of cashing it.

Although the design of the stamps has not been announced, it is learned that all will be alike except for the figures denoting the denomination and that they will be black and white.

* * *

A radio microphone, a book on Mexican history and a movie camera are set against a newspaper background on Mexico's 25-centavos green airmail stamp, one of two issued in October to mark its third Book Fair.

The 12-c brown regular postage Book Fair commemorative pictures Dr. Juan de Costorena Ursua y Geyeneche, founder of Mexico's first newspaper.

Brevities

Mexico City also has its union troubles. Time tells us that cinema house employees, beset by union troubles, enraged audiences by running pictures without sound, sound without pictures.

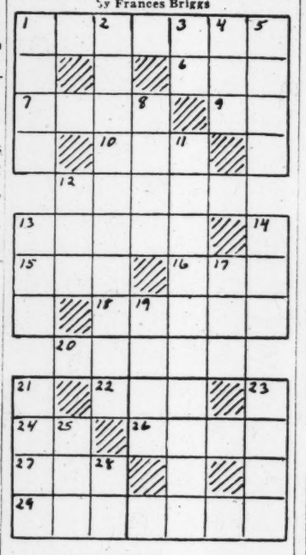
A small boy puts all kinds of articles in his pockets. When he grows to manhood he carries a bunch of letters and keys.—Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Daily Quotation

The strongest man on earth is he who stands most alone. — HENRIK IBSEN

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who wrote "Afternoons in Utopia"?
6—Who was father of Joshua?
7—Who was a famous German composer and master contrapuntist?
8—Musical note.
10—To move by short brisk leaps.
12—In Bryant's poem, what are "rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun"?
13—What bird is also known as the ant thrush?
15—To mimic.
16—What Shakespearean character is a corporal in Falstaff's "army"?
18—What are sheds or coops for small domestic animals?
20—What character in mythology bore the heavens on his shoulders?
22—Occupied a seat.
24—While.
26—How many tailors are said to make a man?
27—Fortune.
29—Griddlecakes are also known as —— cakes.

Down
1—Lower part of the ear is what?
2—Would architects, violinists, or husbandmen be most interested in a cyanotype?
3—Upon.
4—Mongrel dog is what?
5—What is the joint between the thigh and shin bones?
8—What is a plantation of willows or osiers?
11—Grove or wood of planted trees is what?
13—What is the fruit of the dogrose?
18—Foot of a beast.
14—What German river flows to North Sea?
17—Affirmative answer.
19—Who is heroine of "The Good Earth"?
21—Young of the cow is what?
23—Would a town crier be most likely to carry a bell, horn, or sign?
25—What is a silver coin of Peru?
28—Symbol for Tantalum.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Covered Everything

A man received an undecipherable prescription from his doctor. After it had been made up for him by the chemist it was returned to him, and he used it for two years as a pass on the railway, for gaining admission to dances, cinemas, and theaters; and in the evenings, his daughter used to practice it on the piano.—Montreal Star.

Guilty Party

Jane and Billy had been taught to say "Excuse me!" when the occasion called for it. Then, just as they were getting the habit nicely, Jane, about to leave the kitchen by the swinging door, was sent flying as Billy rushed through from the opposite direction. From her seat on the floor she demanded scathingly: "Hi! Can't you ever look where you're . . ." Suddenly she stopped, climbed to her feet, and with exaggerated dignity said, "Oh, excuse YOU!"

That Wag Again

"It's impossible," muttered the inventive genius.

"What is, dear?" asked his wife.

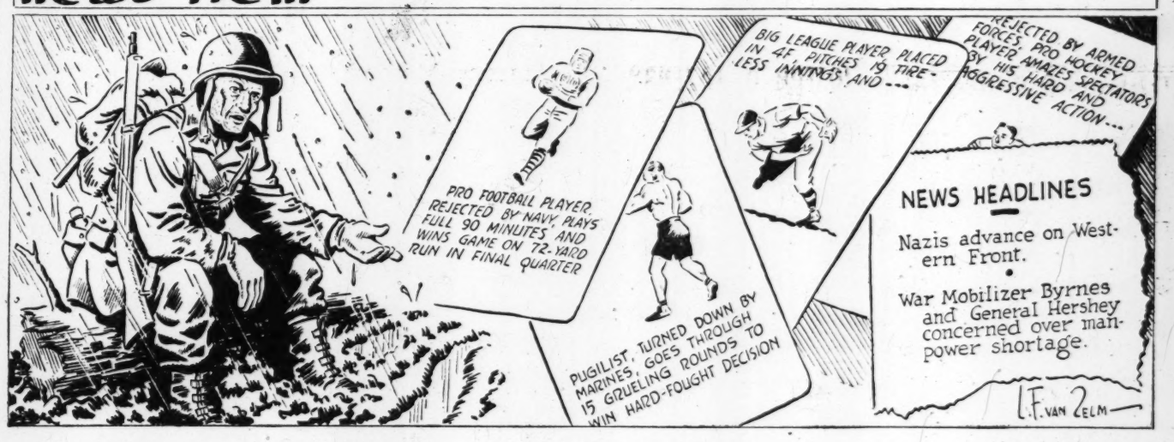
"The owner of a chain of beauty salons wants me to figure out a 'permanent' wave that has the durability of 'temporary' taxes."

It Happened In Bible Times—

The head of a borrowed axe fell into a river, but was quickly recovered when it floated.

Turn to II Kings 6:1-7, and read the count.

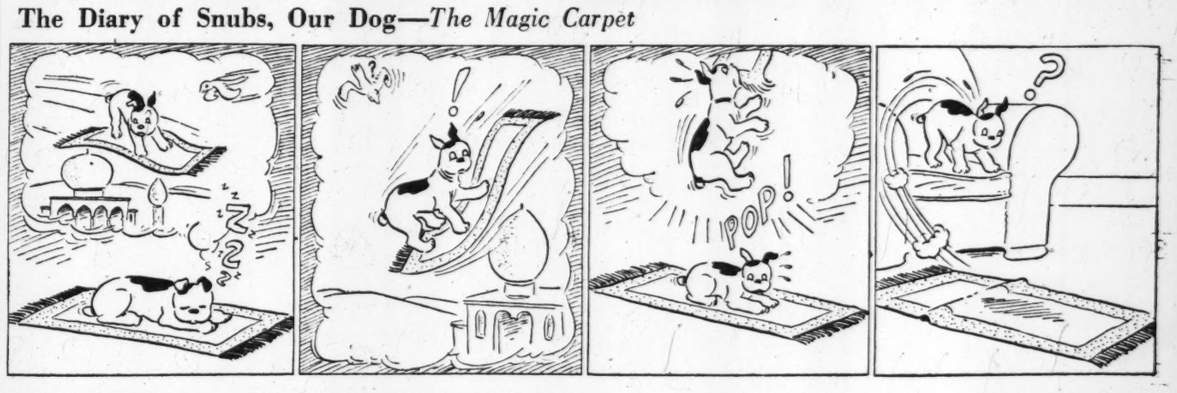
NEWS ITEM — G.I. JOE WANTS TO KNOW "HOW COME?"


PRO FOOTBALL PLAYER REJECTED BY NAVY, PLAYS FULL 90 MINUTES, AND WINS GAME ON 72-YARD RUN IN FINAL QUARTER
BIG LEAGUE PLAYER PLACED IN 4F PITCHES 19 TIRELESS INNINGS AND ---
REJECTED BY ARMED FORCES, PRO HOCKEY PLAYER AMAZES SPECTATORS BY HIS HARD AND AGGRESSIVE ACTION...
PUGILIST, TURNED DOWN BY MARINES, GOES THROUGH 15 GRUELING ROUNDS TO WIN HARD-FOUGHT DECISION
NEWS HEADLINES
Nazis advance on Western Front.
War Mobilizer Byrnes and General Hershey concerned over manpower shortage.
L.F. VAN ZELM

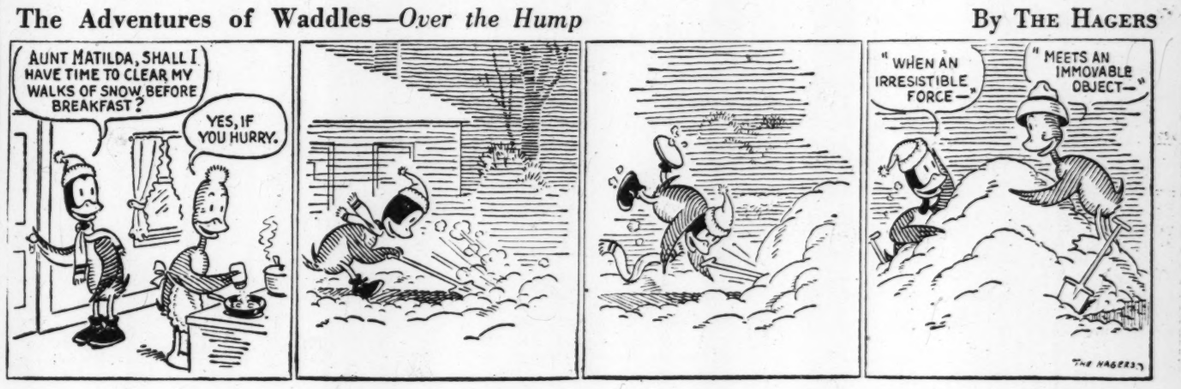
The Taffles—*One Joke Too Often* By PALMER

HENRY, WE CAN EITHER HAVE LEFT-OVERS —
OR DELICIOUS PRIME RIBS WITH CRISP, NEWLY FRIED POTATOES, SOME DELICIOUS APRICOT PIE - etc etc
BOY-OH-BOY! BRING ON THOSE LEFT-OVERS!
Hom Palmer
CAN'T YOU TAKE A JOKE?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Magic Carpet*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Over the Hump* By THE HAGERS


AUNT MATILDA, SHALL I HAVE TIME TO CLEAR MY WALKS OF SNOW BEFORE BREAKFAST?
YES, IF YOU HURRY.
"WHEN AN IRRESISTIBLE FORCE—"
"MEETS AN IMMOVABLE OBJECT—"
THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Senate as Peace Builder

In the last few days Americans who look upon the organization of a firm peace as a national task second only to winning the war have been troubled by an old nightmare. The resurgence of anti-international feeling in the United States Senate quickened memories of the Senate's rejection of the League of Nations and raised a specter of history repeating itself in connection with the Dumbarton Oaks Charter. They are rallying now to prevent any such tragedy and from Washington come reports that they are finding positive leadership in the Senate itself.

Senators themselves may well be concerned to remove the too prevalent popular feeling that the Senate can wreck a peace but can't take an active part in building one. Senators Ball and Hatch have taken the lead in emphasizing the necessity for the Senate to take an affirmative and constructive rather than a negative and destructive part in foreign affairs. That was one of the purposes of the famous Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution in 1943.

The purpose was partially carried out by the Senate's going on record in the Connally resolution in favor of American participation in a peace organization and by Secretary Hull's calling a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee into consultation on peace planning. But military successes have pushed forward the day when more specific steps must be taken and recent American reactions to political dissension among the Allies has revived fears that the United States will not follow through on specific arrangements for keeping the peace.

These fears are paralyzing. They center on the Senate. They can best be removed by Senate action. That action could take the form of a new and more definite sanction of effective American participation in the peace organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks. That outline is not yet in shape for formal consideration as a treaty. But the Senate might well go on record in support of the basic features of the plan. Senate discussion of it would educate the public and a clear-cut declaration supporting co-operation would reassure America's allies and strengthen the hands of American diplomacy in efforts to check the growth of an alternative systems to obtain security by imperialistic spheres of influence.

Such Senate action will meet the most immediate need, but more is needed for long-run constructive participation of the Senate in peace-making and peace-keeping. This newspaper has frequently advocated more constant consultation between the President and Senators. This rests to large degree with the President and may be better on an informal than a formal basis. But it depends also on intangibles of good will and good faith among Senators. One difficulty with it is the potential jealousy of Senators not consulted.

Right now an indication from the Senate that it would welcome an extension of this method might do much good, even if it resulted in no formalized arrangement. The controversy over what authority the American representative on the proposed World Security Council should have might be greatly eased by an arrangement to let the Senate share in the development of foreign policy—rather than having to debate action by the American delegate after a crisis had arisen.

Lend-Lease and Russia

Announcement by the State Department that the United States and Russia are working out a new Lend-Lease protocol should set at rest any talk of America's exerting pressure on the Soviet Government through a reduction of Lend-Lease supplies. This talk may have been prompted by the delay in signing the new agreement, a delay which could not, the military situation being what it is, have any important political implications.

The fact is that the United States needs to keep the Russian military power against Germany at a peak, and this need balances that of Russia for Lend-Lease goods. Lend-Lease was conceived as a system of pooling the Allies' resources for a common war effort, and it could not be used as a diplomatic lever against America's allies without endangering the war effort on the Western as well as on the Eastern Front.

"A Little Talk"

A new song has been heard on the air waves recently. "I Had a Little Talk With the Lord," it is called, and it's about a soldier in a foxhole during a siege of torrid weather just before a battle on Bougainville. The boys were all on their knees, the song relates, and one of them tells the others how he had had his little talk and asked God for rain—and he had no sooner spoken than down it came. In conclusion, the G. I. reminds us all to

> Have a little talk with the Lord;
> Have faith and you'll share His reward.

Out in the front lines, amid the flak, in sea battles, fighting men do get nearer to their Father. "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," and a "Wing and a Prayer," and now "I Had a Little Talk," are lyrical evidence of thought turned upward.

A chaplain on Palau briefed a heavy bombardment group recently this way:

> Remember, men, that while you're up there tomorrow, the Lord will have His receiving and sending station open at all times, on all channels and frequencies, and you are free to tune in on His channel or pray as often as you desire. There is no radio silence with God.

Those who learn the power of prayer under stressful circumstances will remember in their later peaceful years—and the recollection will bear golden fruit.

The Drive Halts

Reports from the front agree that the German drive has been stopped and that powerful Allied counter-attacks are in progress. Von Rundstedt has achieved his minimum objective of upsetting the Allied winter offensive and gaining some months of time. The power and speed of General Eisenhower's blows can now determine whether the German Field Marshal has gained the best of the bargain or will be forced to pay a higher price than the Allies.

There are already profitable military lessons to be learned from the offensive. First is the fact that second-line troops, well led, can defend stubbornly a well-organized system of fortifications. Such troops permitted the assembly of a powerful striking force while they delayed the Allied push. Second, the experience of these few days leaves air power where the moderates among military men have placed it right along: as one of the several essential arms, along with artillery, armor, and infantry; not as a weapon which in itself can be decisive.

With good weather for a month before the start of the offensive, it is probable that the air arm could have removed much of the surprise element and severely hampered preparations. Bad weather neutralizes air power just as mountain terrain can hinder the bringing up of heavy artillery.

Lloyd George Bows Out

Londoners knee-deep in rubble bequeathed by a Nazi rocket, British women spurring their energies in munitions factories, fliers of the R. A. F. spending precious rest periods between sorties will all find time, along with Britain's war-busied statesmen, to discuss David Lloyd George's decision to retire from active politics.

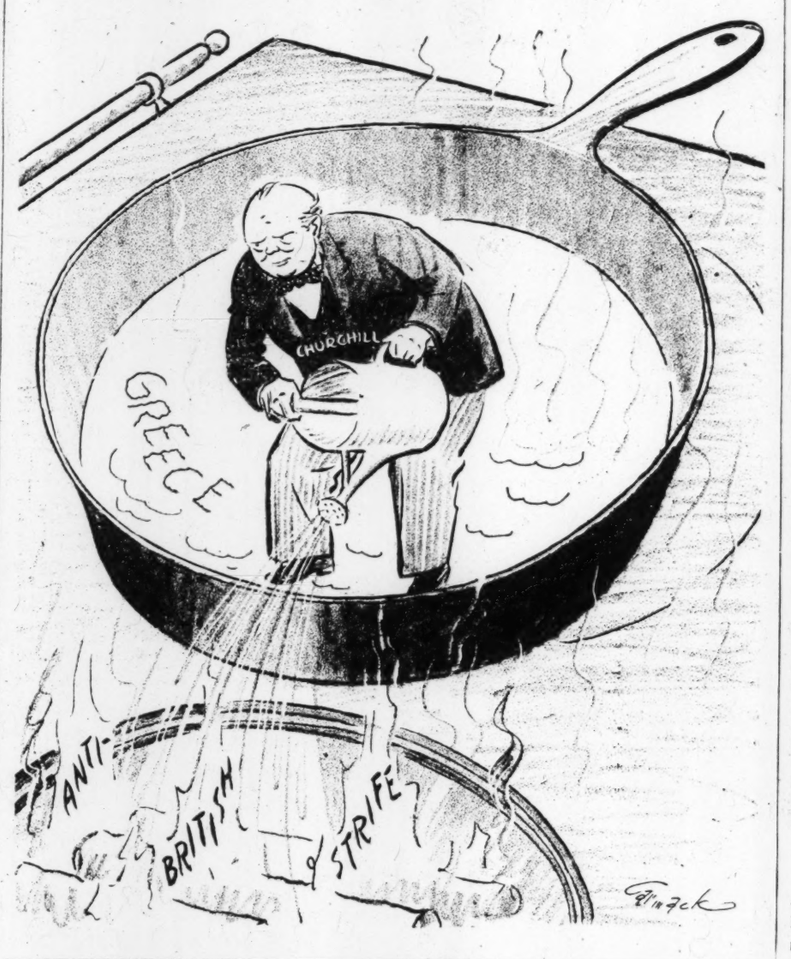
For Mr. Lloyd George could not have picked a moment when his announcement would not create a stir throughout his homeland and the free world. The roar of these times is not loud enough to drown out the quiet statement that his 54-year career in Parliament is drawing to a close.

In one sense Lloyd George was the Churchill of his day. When a munitions muddle was damaging British hopes of victory in World War One, when German submarines were all but severing the Atlantic life line, his drive and acumen, his insistence on the convoy system, saved the day. But he earned not only his country's faith in him as a war leader, but the underdog's faith in him as a champion of social reform.

His services to Britain might have saddled a peerage on him at almost any time he chose to carry one. He has not, so far, chosen any other honors than those implicit in his countrymen's continuing confidence. Now it is said a peerage may again be offered to him, but whether he will want to hide the light of the name Lloyd George under a bushel of a less lusterful title is still a question his friends in all countries will debate.

All that to one side, for Englishmen, Scotsmen, or fellow Welshmen, the tight little island surely will not seem to be quite itself without Lloyd George in Parliament.

Into the Frying Pan to Put Out the Fire



What Price Full Employment? I

The Wide Horizon

By Harold M. Fleming

Noteworthy in the last political campaign was the apparent agreement of both candidates on the need for "full employment" in the postwar period. More than that, groups in the community of such widely differing views as the C. I. O. and the National Association of Manufacturers apparently accept "full employment" as a goal. And in fact it would be hardly safe for any prominent group to oppose this goal. On nothing about the postwar world do the American people seem more agreed than that it must be a world free of unemployment. "If we can have full employment in war," people feel, "why can't we have it in peace?"

Yet much remains to be thought out about this highly laudable but still highly vague goal. There is needed a candid appraisal of how much "full employment" means—and how much it may cost.

For even on the question of its meaning there seem to be two schools. Conservatives obviously seem to feel that "full employment" really means little more than "a high level of employment," or "an absence of mass unemployment." However, if it means only this, then it is merely an old goal in new garb—the goal of "more jobs," or "prosperity," or "the full dinner pail." And if so, then the burden of proof lies on those who advocate it to show that they mean anything beyond what we already knew before 1940. It is further up to them (as they seem to recognize) to figure out how they propose to produce a particular number of million jobs to balance a particular number of willing workers statistically estimated beforehand.

Much more exciting is the meaning of "full employment" as used by the more radical school. They seem to mean by "full employment" that there shall always be an excess of jobs over people who want jobs. Perhaps they do not mean such an excess of jobs over workers—such a "tight labor market"—as we have today, but the important thing seems to be that there must be an excess. So defined, "full employment" would be something quite new for a peacetime economy. Far more than the idea of a "balance" between jobs and workers (albeit of a balance "at a high level") this would make "full employment" really guarantee the working man a sure market for his labor.

This would be good—but what would it cost? To begin with, if the "help wanted" sign is to be out all the time, the employer must enjoy a constant demand for his goods in excess of what he can sell without taking on more help. Such a happy situation would throw out the window all the old ideas of a balance between supply and demand, as they have been out the window "for the duration." But that in turn would seem to imply either a constant inflationary threat to prices, or else the need for government rationing and allocations continued straight into the peacetime economy.

Furthermore, this goal might destroy the last hope of budget-balancing in the peace. For budget-balancing takes stern resolution, whether it be a family or a national budget, and the American public has for more than ten years shown no such stern resolution about the national budget. "Full employment" might mean its *coup de grâce*. For the easiest way to get a "surplus of demand over supply" is to pump buying power into the community through budget deficits. Can we take on the goal of a sure supply of jobs ("full employment") and still hope to get the Treasury out of red ink? This is a truly major question.

(A second article on this subject will appear tomorrow.)

Candid-Camera Shot

The Bookshelf

A man sees himself more nearly as others see him when he looks at a candid camera snapshot than when he looks in the mirror. In THE AMERICAN CHARACTER, by D. W. Brogan (New York: Knopf, $2.50), the candid camera clicks to right and left, catching the American at work, at play, in bobby socks, in overalls, at the soda fountain, in the town meeting, boosting his home town, looking askance at European politics, voicing the wisdom of Lincoln or mumbling with a lynch-rope around the neck: "I didn't say I was against the Monroe Doctrine; I only said I didn't know what it was."

It's a strange thing, but a book about America by an American is like a mirror. You may look, you may recognize all the familiar features. But you don't often say, as you do when you look at this candid-camera shot: "Why, sure, by golly, this is America all right." You don't often realize you hadn't noticed exactly how it is till now.

Why? Is it that Americans, writing for Americans, take certain things for granted? For some of them, the juke box goes without saying. For others, it is only a passing and unmentionable monstrosity, no part of their America. But the outlander can catch a gaudy glimpse of the thing, hear its cacophonies and set it all down as part of the whole picture.

If the outlander is D. W. Brogan, he also sets it down in perspective and thus, though only an Englishman, introduces one half of America to the other half. "The American Character" is a brilliant reminder of the penetrating interest some brilliant Britons have taken in the United States. One thinks of Lord Charnwood's life of Lincoln, of the Drinkwater plays about Lincoln and about Lee, of Lord Bryce's famous studies of the American way, and of the almost instinctive touch of some British Ambassadors for the American pulse. It may also be said that "The American Character" symbolizes an increasing understanding, on the part of these British students, of what makes America tick.

Of particular timeliness at this moment, when Senators are once more questioning the ability of American diplomacy in European councils, is Dr. Brogan's remark in a passage on the appeal of American advertising. "The American man in the street," he notices, "is descended not from buyers of wooden nutmegs but from sellers of them." Yet the author is well acquainted with the uncharacteristic self-doubt which Americans exhibit when dealing politically with other nations. And thereby hangs that two-thirds rule for treaty ratification which the Senate so cherishes, and of which Dr. Brogan has this incisive observation to offer:

"However the Senate minority may use or abuse its prerogative, it must be borne in mind that there is no effective substitute for a treaty binding the United States constitutionally and morally. Constitutionally, because no treaty has ever been invalidated by the Supreme Court and it is a doctrine of the Court that within very wide and undefined limits, a treaty creates the necessary powers which it calls for. No 'gentlemen's agreement,' no 'executive agreement,' no 'joint resolution' can do that."

The author of "The American Character" is a man not only of insight where the most serious questions are concerned, but of humor where the everyday virtues and foibles of people make up the living, shimmering mosaic of national life. One may wish he had been a little more discriminatingly hospitable to that raggle-taggle horde of so-called Americanisms which are less casually employed by Americans than Dr. Brogan's book might lead outlanders to suppose. But anyone hoping for a better understanding of what, who and why the United States is, will value this book highly, especially if the seeker for understanding be himself an American.

C. W. M.

German Success Depends on Losses

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Here is the way military quarters here are now assessing the big German counter-offensive. Its success or failure will be measured by the price the Germans pay. They obtain between 300,000 and 400,000 fresh troops each year out of the new group coming of military age. In manpower they can afford to lose almost 150,000, to gain six months of time. By their static defense of the Siegfried Line they were losing men without gaining time. By their active counter-offensive, they took a chance of gaining time at no greater loss than they were sustaining on the defense.

It would end to Germany's net advantage if von Rundstedt were to pull back to the walls of his fortress today. He has not yet taken heavy losses. In fact, his rate of loss has probably been no higher than, if as high as, what it was during the preceding defensive phase of operations.

Up to this moment it has been, from the German point of view, an extremely successful raid into Allied territory. They have driven out by surprise from the sally port of their castle, cut one of the best American armies into scattered bits and pieces of units, captured or destroyed much of its equipment and thrown the entire Allied offensive plan off balance. General Patton's Third Army and General Simpson's Ninth have both been forced to break off their own attacks entirely and wheel to the relief of the First Army. Even the British in the farther north have been forced into defensive deployment at least of their reserves.

* * *

It is not being unduly pessimistic to assume that up to this point the Germans have actually won a minimum of three months' extra time. The price so far is probably the equivalent of about one German panzer division and at the most two or three infantry divisions—a very small price to pay for the time gained.

This can still be turned to their disadvantage if, in the final phase of this battle, very heavy losses are imposed on them. But it would be necessary to trap and cut off about half of the troops they have committed to this battle to make them so weak that they would in the end lose rather than gain time.

They are believed to have committed between 21 and 25 divisions to the attack. These are, however, low-strength divisions. They are still estimated at the equivalent of about 15 full-strength divisions, or between 150,000 and 200,000 men. But they are also a substantial part of the good German divisions on the Western Front—perhaps six out of eight armored divisions and seven out of 14 good infantry divisions. If these six armored and seven good infantry divisions could be cut off, the battle would end as a major German disaster, because then they would have very little left with which to fight behind the West Wall when it is broken. But if only the seven or so other second-rate divisions are cut off it would not be a serious loss.

* * *

The end result, therefore, will depend both on how many German troops can be cut off and what these troops are. The hope is to bag somewhere up to 100,000 men. But the chances are not regarded too highly. Von Rundstedt's shrewdness is not being underestimated now after what has happened. It will be a welcome surprise, indeed, if he gets himself so extended that he does lose any substantial part of his attacking force. Much the more likely prospect is that having done the damage he has to Allied plans, he will now pull back and use the time he has won to rest and regroup his forces. That would be the cautious thing for him to do—take the big success he has had up to now, at low cost, and get out. If it ended that way it would have to be put down as the most successful raid of the war. But there remains the hope, of course, that Hitler will personally insist on more ambitious efforts which will give the Allied armies a chance to use the new deployments of force now coming into effect.

It would be absurd to suggest that the Allied Command wanted the Germans to do what they have done up to this stage. But now that the operations are under way to counter this attack, it is true to say that it is hoped they will persist too long.

A Fox Goes Without Breakfast

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

There came a light fall of snow the other night, and in the morning I stood on the knoll behind the barn and looked up through the young orchard. The trees were black against the snow, seeming to grow out of great white doughnuts where the mulch piles circled the trunks. These doughnuts were in checker-board arrangement, and the orchard takes up ten acres on a slope.

So then I saw movement in a batch of bushes in the eastern corner, and as if she popped from under the snow a hen pheasant came suddenly into the sunlight and busied herself. She probably did pop from under the snow, as I understand that's the way they spend a stormy night. She moved in and out of the bushes, seeming to hunt for left-over berries or seeds, and I thought to myself I'd make a point of dropping some corn off at that spot whenever I went up by into the woods with the ax.

* * *

It was fun watching her, realizing her need for food, and the self-reliant industry she adopted to take care of herself. Now, I thought, would be a fine time for the bright-feathered cock to show up and provide for her. But the truth is, he's probably just as hungry as she, and needs all his own agility to keep his own crop working. So I stood there and watched, and it was a beautiful morning, and I felt I was properly putting in my time.

Then all at once I realized the panorama included something else. Away over on the west side I saw a fox. He was a big fellow, his tail brushing on the snow, and he was making a mathematically precise tour of the mulch piles. Mice, you see, burrow under the hay and make their winter home. An orchardist has to fight them with prepared bait early in the season, and if he does a good job the foxes go hungry on that score. I'd been around that young orchard twice, poking bits of treated apple into the mice runs, so I watched to see if the fox would find anything, or if I had done the job too well for him.

I gather I did a good job, because the fox would sniff and paw around each tree, then move on to the next. Up the second row he went, tree by tree, and I could see tracks in the new snow to show that he had already covered the first row. Soon he was coming down on the third, and then he crossed over and went back on the fourth. Once he seemed to gain encouragement, because he made the snow fly behind him. But he stopped abruptly and then moved on.

* * *

Now I looked at the pheasant, and she was scratching away herself, probably humming little pheasant tunes as she went along, and now and then finding a morsel to prompt further search. Now the fox was halfway across the piece, and he went up and down once more before he became aware of the pheasant.

Probably he smelled her, because the air was still enough so it didn't have any particular direction. He flattened out on the snow so he looked less than an inch high, and his nose pointed directly at the bird. He was sizing up the situation, and his later actions indicated he figured things out as well as any human could. He soon stood up in a half-crouch, and went the whole length of the orchard on the next row as if he'd no idea a feathered breakfast waited his attention in the opposite direction. It was a feinting action, for he went on looking for nonexistent mice just as he had before. He went on until he was two thirds the way up the piece, and the land rolled enough to take him out of sight of the pheasant. Then he circled to the west, came down the orchard with higher land between him and his quarry, slipped over the wall, and then went directly toward the pheasant with the wall concealing him all the way. His program was evident now. He would sneak along the wall, then suddenly leap it and have his bird before she could take off. His sudden appearance would probably freeze her motionless long enough to spell her doom. He was 30 yards from her now, and his easy lope slowed into a careful movement that carried him along flat on his stomach, with his tail dragging in the snow.

I didn't know what to do. I don't like to have my pheasants eaten off, but I was too far away to take part in the desired rescue. Then, too, wild life has its own way of doing business—and it's perhaps fair to reward a mouse-eating fox with an occasional poultry treat. Who's going to say just what the original idea was? Anyway, I watched the fox get directly behind the hen, and saw him kind of draw back for the spring, and I was all set to let out a yell that was going to peel bark off the trees a mile away.

But just then two interesting things happened. First, the pheasant flew up across the orchard and went into Small's woods; and secondly, the dog brushed past my legs on the full tilt, and was across the lower field in a flash. About the time the fox was learning that the pheasant was gone, the dog put him over the wall, across the orchard, and up into the pasture in a sort of instantaneous transition.

The dog came home an hour or so later, and I couldn't get him to tell how the thing came out. But all in all, it pleased me very much.

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